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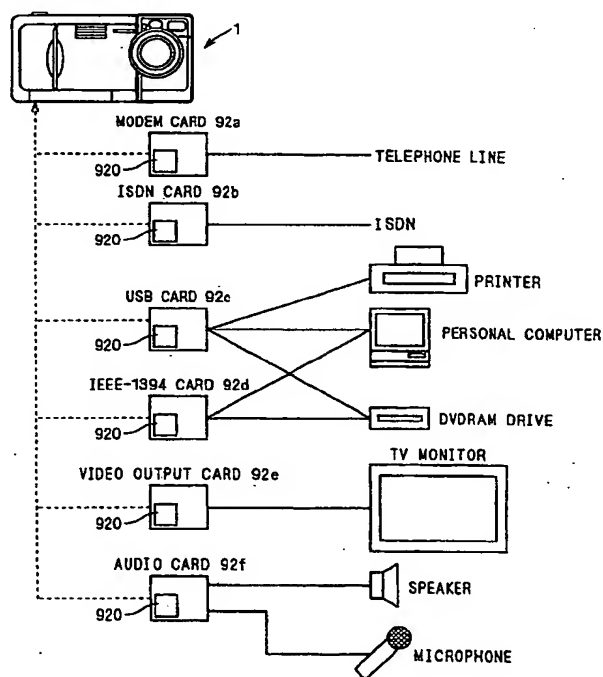
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**(54) Easily connectable electronic equipment and card**

(57) A USB card comprises a flash ROM which has a first storage area (RA1) and a second storage area (RA2). The first storage area (RA1) holds a list of camera models whose corresponding software drivers have been stored for allowing insertion and use of the USB card, and the second storage area (RA2) holds software drivers corresponding to the respective cameras. The first storage area (RA1) also describes start addresses of storage locations of the software drivers corresponding to the respective cameras. When the USB card is inserted in a camera, the camera searches through the first storage area (RA1) in the flash ROM in the USB card, and when finding a software driver corresponding thereto, the camera retrieves and installs that software driver. Thereby the USB card becomes usable. That is, card-loaded electronic equipment can use a variety of cards without depending on its CPU or OS.

**FIG. 8****EP 1 096 372 A1**

## Description

**[0001]** This application is based on application No. 11-309517 filed in Japan, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## Field of the Invention

**[0002]** The present invention relates to cards that are insertable in electronic equipment comprising a microprocessor and card slots, and electronic equipment capable of taking and using those cards.

## Description of the Background Art

**[0003]** With recent developments of personal computers, it has become common practice for PC cards to perform communications, interface, or hardware added functions. As the PC cards become widely available, they are becoming usable in other electronic equipment than personal computers (e.g., digital cameras, printers, and the like). Also, with the widespread use of digital cameras, function cards such as USB cards for CF (CompactFlash) card interface are being announced as in the case of PC card interface. Those cards are expected to become usable in PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) and portable phones.

**[0004]** For a function card to be usable on the electronic equipment, irrespective of whether the card interface is either the PC or the CF card interface, there is a need to do advance installation of a software driver for control of the card into hardware (a CPU and a card interface chip) of the electronic equipment and then to start a program of the software driver.

**[0005]** Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 8-222648 (1996) has disclosed the techniques for storing software drivers for cards in those cards themselves, which are inserted in electronic equipment comprising a microprocessor and card slots to enhance the capabilities of the electronic equipment.

**[0006]** As has been described, it is to be hoped that the function cards be as versatile as possible and be connectable to any kind of electronic equipment; however, the structures of software drivers for the function cards considerably vary depending on the CPU, the I/F chip, or the operating system (OS) of the electronic equipment taking those cards. Meanwhile, a variety of CPUs, I/F chips, or OSs are used in electronic equipment, which inhibits versatility of the function cards.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** An object of the present invention is to simplify the procedure of rendering a card usable when the card is attached to electronic equipment.

**[0008]** The present invention is directed to a card attachable to electronic equipment which comprises a microprocessor and a card slot.

**[0009]** The card according to one aspect of the present invention comprises driver storage means for storing a software driver for a card that expands capabilities of the electronic equipment, in the card itself, wherein the driver storage means stores a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment.

**[0010]** Different kinds of software drivers corresponding to different kinds of electronic equipment are stored in the driver storage means in a card. Thus, electronic equipment can use the card by retrieving and installing a corresponding software driver from that card. That is, the electronic equipment can use the card without depending on its CPU or operating system, which increases versatility of the card.

**[0011]** The present invention is also directed to electronic equipment.

**[0012]** The electronic equipment according to another aspect of the present invention has a card slot part capable of loading at least one card. The electronic equipment comprises read control means for retrieving a corresponding software driver for the electronic equipment from a card inserted in the card slot part, the card storing a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment, and installation means for installing the corresponding software driver in the electronic equipment.

**[0013]** The electronic equipment, when taking and using the card, does not have to manually install a corresponding software driver for the card and can thus readily use the card without concern for the software driver and without time and effort for installation. Further, in contrast to the case where software drivers for a plurality of kinds of cards expected to be used are stored in the electronic equipment, an increase in the volume of software drivers stored in the electronic equipment can be prevented. This results in a reduction in storage capacity of the electronic equipment.

**[0014]** The present invention is further directed to a recording medium for recording a program to be installed in

electronic equipment.

**[0015]** These and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0016]**

Fig. 1 is a front view of a digital camera according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention;  
 Fig. 2 is a rear view of the digital camera according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention;  
 Fig. 3 is a side view of the digital camera according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention;  
 Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the digital camera according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention;  
 Fig. 5 is a block diagram of an internal construction of the digital camera;  
 Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a construction of an image processing unit;  
 Fig. 7 shows a data array in a memory card;  
 Fig. 8 shows examples of function cards connectable to the digital camera;  
 Fig. 9 is a state transition diagram of an LCD screen when a memory card is inserted in the digital camera;  
 Figs. 10 and 11 show a card insertion operation;  
 Fig. 12 shows an alarm display screen on the LCD;  
 Fig. 13 is a flow chart of a control procedure in an overall control unit;  
 Fig. 14 shows the structure of a USB card;  
 Fig. 15 shows a storage area for software drivers in a flash ROM built in the USB card;  
 Fig. 16 shows how to record software drivers on the flash ROM in the digital camera;  
 Fig. 17 shows a preference mode screen on the LCD with a card inserted;  
 Figs. 18A and 18B show the structure of an audio card;  
 Fig. 19 shows displays in each mode with the audio card inserted;  
 Fig. 20 shows the internal structure of a video output card;  
 Fig. 21 shows displays in each mode with the video output card inserted;  
 Fig. 22 is a flow chart of connection processing for communications through the use of a modem card;  
 Fig. 23 shows a connection-destination selection screen, which is the preference mode screen with the modem card inserted;  
 Fig. 24 shows the preference mode screen for uninstallation of software drivers;  
 Fig. 25 shows how to uninstall a software driver stored on the flash ROM in the digital camera;  
 Figs. 26 and 27 are flow charts of a card removal operation; and  
 Fig. 28 shows interconnections among a variety of electronic equipment through the use of a USB card.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0017]** Now, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in conjunction with the drawings.

**[0018]** Figs. 1 to 4 are respectively front, rear, side, and bottom views of a digital camera 1 according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 5 is a block diagram of an internal construction of the digital camera 1.

**[0019]** The digital camera 1, as shown in Fig. 1, is comprised of a box-like camera body 2 and a rectangular imaging unit 3 (indicated by the bold lines in Figs. 1, 2, and 4). The imaging unit 3 comprises a zoom lens 301, which is a taking lens. As in cameras for silver halide films, the imaging unit 3 also comprises a light modulating sensor 305 for receiving the reflected light of flash light from a subject, a sensor 306 for measuring the distance to the subject, and an optical viewfinder 31.

**[0020]** Within the imaging unit 3, a CCD 303 (a CCD color area sensor, cf. Fig. 5) is located in a rearward position of the zoom lens 301, making part of an imaging circuit 302.

**[0021]** On the front face of the camera body 2, as shown in Fig. 1, a grip 4 is located at the left end and a built-in flash 5 in the upper central portion. On the upper surface thereof, a shutter start button 8 is provided.

**[0022]** On the rear face of the camera body 2, as shown in Fig. 2, an LCD 10 is located near the center for monitoring and display of images to be captured (corresponding to a viewfinder), for playback and display of recorded images, and the like. Below the LCD 10, there are provided a group of key switches 221 to 226 for operation of the digital camera 1, and a power switch 227. Also, an LED 228 that comes on with power on and an LED 229 that indicates that access is being made to a memory card are located on the left side of the power switch 227.

**[0023]** Further, a mode selection switch 14 for selection of modes, namely, "recording", "playback", and "preference" modes (cf. Fig. 3), is provided on the rear face of the camera body 2. The "recording" mode is a mode of picture

taking; the "playback" mode is a mode of playing back and displaying images, which have been captured and recorded on a memory card, on the LCD 10; and the "preference" mode is a mode of making various settings by selecting displayed items (setting items). Operation in each mode will be discussed later.

**[0024]** The mode selection switch 14 is a three-position slide switch, which selects the recording mode when in the "down" position, the playback mode when in the "central" position, and the preference mode when in the "up" position in Fig. 2.

**[0025]** Further, a four-way switch 230 is provided on the right side of the rear face of the camera. In the recording mode, zooming is performed with a press of buttons 231 and 232 and an exposure adjustment is made with a press of buttons 233 and 234.

**[0026]** The rear face of the imaging unit 3, as shown in Fig. 2, has an LCD button 321 for turning on or off the LCD 10, and a macro button 322. Pressing the LCD button 321 switches on or off the LCD display. In photographing which almost exclusively uses the optical viewfinder 31, for example, the LCD display may be turned off to conserve power. In macrophotography, an AF motor 308 (cf. Fig. 5) is driven with a press of the macro button 322, whereby the zoom lens 301 is enabled for macrophotography.

**[0027]** The camera body 2 has a DC input terminal 235 in its side face as shown in Fig. 3.

**[0028]** The camera body 2, as shown in Fig. 4, has a battery compartment 18 and a card compartment (card slot) 17 in the bottom. The card compartment 17 has two card slots 17a and 17b for mounting cards such as a memory card 91 and a function card 92 that expand the capabilities of card-loaded electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1). A clamshell cover 15 allows both the compartments to be freely opened and closed.

**[0029]** Herein, the "function card" refers to a card that serves as function add-on means for adding a predetermined function other than data storage to the electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1 in this preferred embodiment) in the form of hardware. More specifically, examples of the "function card" include an audio card, a video card, a modem card, an ISDN card, a USB card, an IEEE-1394 card, or any other card except memory cards. Fig. 4 illustrates that one memory card 91 and one function card 92 are inserted respectively in the card slots 17a and 17b. Concrete examples of such a function card will later be discussed in detail.

**[0030]** The cover 15 has an opening 15a so that a connector of the function card 92 inserted in either card slot would be exposed to the outside when the cover 15 is closed. This allows connection to external equipment with the cover 15 in its closed position.

**[0031]** The digital camera 1 uses, as its driving source, a power battery 236 (cf. Fig. 5) which is comprised of four series-connected AA cells loaded in the battery compartment 18. Of course, it is also possible to use adaptor-generated power supplied from the DC input terminal in Fig. 4.

**[0032]** Now, the internal construction of the imaging unit 3 is discussed step by step with reference to Fig. 5.

**[0033]** The imaging circuit 302 makes photoelectric conversions of an optical image of a subject, which is formed on the CCD 303 by the zoom lens 301, through the use of the CCD 303, and then outputs image signals of R (red), G (green), and B (blue) color components (a sequence of image signals received at each pixel).

**[0034]** On the digital camera 1, the diaphragm is fixed and thus the imaging unit 3 performs exposure control by adjusting the amount of light exposure in the CCD 303 (CCD 303's charge storage time corresponding to the shutter speed). If the shutter speed cannot be set properly during low subject brightness, incorrect exposure resulting from underexposure would be compensated by adjusting the levels of image signals outputted from the CCD 303. That is, the shutter speed (i.e., exposure time) and gain control are utilized in combination for exposure control in low-light conditions. The adjustment of the image signal levels is performed by an AGC (Automatic Gain Control) circuit in a signal processing circuit 313 which will be discussed later.

**[0035]** A timing generator 314 generates a drive control signal for the CCD 303 in step with the clock transmitted from a timing control circuit 202 in the camera body 2. The timing generator 314, for example, generates clock signals such as a timing signal for integral start/stop (i.e., exposure start/stop) and control signals (a horizontal synchronizing signal, a vertical synchronizing signal, a transfer signal, etc.) for readout of signals received at each pixel, and then outputs those signals to the CCD 303.

**[0036]** The signal processing circuit 313 performs predetermined analog signal processing on the image signals (analog signals) outputted from the imaging circuit 302. The signal processing circuit 313, which comprises a CDS (Correlative Doubled Sampling) circuit and the AGC circuit not shown, reduces noise in the image signals in its CDS circuit and adjusts the levels of those image signals by adjusting gain in its AGC circuit.

**[0037]** A light modulating circuit 304 controls the amount of light emission from the built-in flash 5 during flash photography to a predetermined amount determined by an overall control unit 211 in the camera body 2. In flash photography, the light modulating sensor 305 receives the reflected light of flash light from a subject at the same time as the start of exposure, and when the amount of light received reaches a predetermined amount of light emission, the light modulating circuit 304 outputs an emission stop signal through the overall control unit 211 to a flash control circuit 214 in the camera body 2. The flash control circuit 214, upon receipt of the emission stop signal, forcefully stops the emission of light from the built-in flash 5, whereby the amount of light emission from the built-in flash 5 is controlled to a prede-

terminated amount.

[0038] The imaging unit 3 further comprises a zoom motor 307 for changing the zoom ratio for the zoom lens 301 and moving the lens between an encased position and a photo taking position, and the AF (Autofocus) motor 308 for focusing.

[0039] Now, the internal construction of the camera body 2 will be discussed.

[0040] The overall control unit 211, which is primarily comprised of a CPU, exercises control over photographing operations of the digital camera 1 by controlling drive functions of other components in the aforementioned imaging unit 3 and in the camera body 2, those components being connected with each other over address, data, and control buses.

[0041] For convenience in drawing, flows of image data are indicated by the arrows between each component in Fig. 5 (and later Fig. 6); however, in practice, the image data is sent through the overall control unit 211 to each component. The overall control unit 211 thus contains a work RAM 211a comprised of DRAMs, and a flash ROM 211b for storing programs.

[0042] Next, the construction related to image signal processing and image display in the camera body 2 is discussed.

[0043] The analog image signals transmitted from the signal processing circuit 313 in the imaging unit 3 are subjected to various image processing in an image processing unit 200 in the camera body 2. Fig. 6 is a block diagram of the construction of the image processing unit 200. The analog image signals received at the image processing unit 200 are first converted by an A/D converter 205 into 10-bit digital signals on a pixel by pixel basis. The A/D converter 205 converts each pixel signal (analog signal) into a 10-bit digital signal in step with the clock given from the timing control circuit 202 for A/D conversion.

[0044] The timing control circuit 202 generates, under control of the overall control unit 211, a reference clock and the clocks given to the timing generator 314 and the A/D converter 205.

[0045] A black-level correction circuit 206 corrects the black level of the A/D-converted pixel signals (hereinafter referred to as "pixel data") to a reference black level. A WB circuit 207 makes level conversions of pixel data for each of the RGB color components, thereby to control white balance with consideration given to gamma correction which will be made in later steps. The white balance control is carried out with reference to a level conversion table (more precisely, data therein) which is fed to the WB circuit 207 from the overall control unit 211. The conversion factor (gradient of characteristics) for each color component in the level conversion table is determined by the overall control unit 211 on every captured image.

[0046] A gamma correction circuit 208 corrects gamma characteristics of the pixel data. The output from the gamma correction circuit 208 is sent to image memory 209 as shown in Fig. 5.

[0047] The image memory 209 is memory for storing the pixel data outputted from the image processing unit 200, which has a storage capacity of a single frame. More specifically, when the CCD 303 has an  $n$  by  $m$  matrix of pixels (" $n$ " and " $m$ " are natural numbers), the image memory 209 has a storage capacity of an  $n$ - by  $m$ -pixel matrix of image data for storing each pixel data in a corresponding storage area (address).

[0048] A VRAM 210 is buffer memory for image data being displayed on the LCD 10. The VRAM 210 has a storage capacity of image data corresponding to the number of pixels on the LCD 10.

[0049] With such a construction, during standby in the recording mode, each pixel data of images, which have been captured at predetermined intervals by the imaging unit 3, is processed by the image processing unit 200, stored in the image memory 209, and transferred through the overall control unit 211 to the VRAM 210 for display on the LCD 10 (live view display). This allows a user to visually identify a subject image by the image displayed on the LCD 10.

[0050] In the playback mode, images read out from a memory card are subjected to predetermined signal processing under control of the overall control unit 211 and then transferred to the VRAM 210 for display on the LCD 10. In displaying those images on the LCD 10, a back light 16 comes on under control of the overall control unit 211.

[0051] Next, the other components in the camera body 2 are discussed in an orderly manner.

[0052] A card I/F 212 is an interface for signal transmission and reception between various kinds of cards inserted in the card slots 17a and 17b. To be more specific, it reads and writes image data from and onto memory cards, and inputs and outputs image data or various kinds of signals from and to a variety of function cards. As has previously been described, the digital camera 1 of the present embodiment, having a dual card slot, can take two cards.

[0053] The flash control circuit 214, as has been described, is a circuit for controlling light emission from the built-in flash 5. Based on the control signals from the overall control unit 211, the flash control circuit 214 controls the presence or absence of light emission from the built-in flash 5, the amount and timing of light emission, and the like. It also controls the amount of light emission from the built-in flash 5 on the basis of the emission stop signal from the light modulating circuit 304.

[0054] A clock circuit 219 is a circuit for managing the date and time of photographing, which is driven by another power supply not shown.

[0055] The camera body 2 further comprises a zoom motor driving circuit 215 and an AF motor driving circuit 216 for driving the zoom motor 307 and the AF motor 308, respectively. These driving circuits operate under the control of

an operating unit 250 which correspond to the shutter start button 8 and the above-described various kinds of switches and buttons.

[0056] The shutter start button 8, for example, is a two-position switch which can detect its half-pressed and pressed-in positions as adopted for cameras using silver halide films. When the shutter start button 8 is in its half-pressed position during standby, distance information is fed to the overall control unit 211 according to distance-measuring information from the sensor 306. Then, under instructions from the overall control unit 211, the AF motor driving circuit 216 drives the AF motor 308, whereby the lens 301 is moved to its focused position.

[0057] With a press of the buttons 231 and 232, signals from these buttons are transmitted to the overall control unit 211, and under instructions from the overall control unit 211, the zoom motor driving circuit 215 drives the zoom motor 307. Thereby, the zoom lens 301 is moved to perform zooming.

[0058] So far, each component in the camera body 2 has been described. Besides timing control and data transmission/reception from/to each component, the overall control unit 211 can also achieve a variety of other functions in the form of software.

[0059] For example, the overall control unit 211 has a brightness judging function and a shutter-speed setting function both for determining the value of exposure control (shutter speed). The brightness judging function is for judging subject brightness utilizing images which have been captured at every 1/30 second by the CCD 303 and stored in the image memory 209. The shutter-speed setting function is for setting the shutter speed (integral time in the CCD 303) according to the result of judgment on the subject brightness from the brightness judging function.

[0060] The overall control unit 211 further has a filtering function, a recorded image generating function, and a playback image generating function all for recording of captured images.

[0061] The filtering function is for correcting high-frequency components of an image to be recorded through the use of a digital filter, thereby to correct image quality.

[0062] The recorded image generating function is for reading out pixel data from the image memory 209 to generate a thumbnail image and a compressed image both to be recorded on a memory card. To be more specific, the pixel data, while being scanned from the image memory 209 in the direction of raster scanning, is read out from the image memory 209 every 8 pixels in both lateral and longitudinal directions and transferred in sequence to the memory card, whereby a thumbnail image is produced and recorded on the memory card. In recording compressed image data on the memory card, on the other hand, all the pixel data are read out from the image memory 209 and subjected to pre-determined JPEG compression such as two-dimensional discrete cosine transform (2D-DCT) and Huffman coding.

[0063] In one concrete operation, when photographing is executed with the shutter start button 8 in the recording mode, a thumbnail image and a compressed image which is compressed in the JPEG format at a preprogrammed compression rate are generated from the image stored in the image memory 209 after the execution of photographing, and then stored on the memory card along with tag information for that captured image (frame number, exposure value, shutter speed, compression rate, the date and time of photographing, flash on/off data at photo taking, scene information, the result of judgment about the image, and the like). A data format of the recorded images will be discussed later.

[0064] The playback image generating function is for decompressing the compressed image data recorded on the memory card to generate a playback image. In one concrete operation, when the mode selection switch 14 is placed in its playback mode, the image data with the highest frame number in the memory card is read out, decompressed, and transferred to the VRAM 210. Thereby, the LCD 10 shows the image with the highest frame number, i.e., the most recently captured image.

[0065] As shown in Fig. 5, for the digital camera 1 to take and use a variety of function cards 92 other than the memory card 91 in the card slots 17a and 17b, the overall control unit 211 should exercise control over each component as will be described later. Usually, control programs for such control have previously been installed on the flash ROM 211b in the overall control unit 211. Alternatively, it is also possible to insert in a card slot a setup memory card SM, which is a recording medium for recording control programs as above described and update programs for updating those control programs, and then to read and install those control and update programs from the setup memory card SM.

[0066] Fig. 7 shows a data array in a memory card. In the memory card, as shown in Fig. 7, the image of each frame recorded by the digital camera is sequentially stored in an array. Each frame holds tag information TG, high-resolution image data HD (1600- by 1200-pixel resolution) compressed in the JPEG format, and thumbnail image data SD (80- by 60-pixel resolution) for displaying a thumbnail image. Herein, a single frame of image data is approximately 1 MB. The digital camera according to this preferred embodiment can also record an audio file by loading an audio card. In this case, the tag information TG in the image file also describes link information (the start address of the storage area) which shows a link to the audio file. The audio file SF is stored in the area starting from the address indicated by the link information.

[0067] In this fashion, the digital camera of this preferred embodiment, when loading a memory card, can record and store images, and it can also store audio data, besides captured image data, through the use of an audio card, in which case a link is established between the audio data and the image data. That is, this digital camera can expand its capabilities by loading various kinds of cards.

[0068] Fig. 8 shows examples of the function cards connectable to the digital camera 1. Besides memory cards, the digital camera 1 can hold various kinds of function cards in the card slots for use.

[0069] More specifically, examples of the function cards include a modem card 92a for data communications over telephone lines, an ISDN card 92b for data communications over ISDN lines, a USB card 92c and an IEEE-1394 card 92d for connections to peripherals such as printers, PCs, and DVD-RAM drives, which meet respectively the USB and IEEE-1394 standards, a video output card 92e for image display on external TV monitors, which will be described later, and an audio card 92f as above described. As will be discussed later with more specific examples, these function cards each comprise a flash ROM 920 for storing software drivers corresponding to a variety of electronic equipment.

[0070] Fig. 9 is a state transition diagram of the LCD 10 screen when a memory card is inserted in the digital camera. This digital camera mainly has three modes of display on the LCD 10: the playback mode ((b), (c), (d) of Fig. 9) of displaying already-captured and recorded images on the memory card; the recording mode ((a) of Fig. 9) of displaying live view images and being able to capture such images with a press of the shutter start button 8; and the preference mode ((e), (f), (g) of Fig. 9) of making a variety of predetermined settings which will be discussed later. In the case of Fig. 9, memory cards are inserted in both the card slots 17a and 17b (cf. Fig. 4).

[0071] The LCD screen in the recording mode displays a flash mode FM in the bottom left portion ((a) of Fig. 9), and a user can turn on and off the built-in flash 5 (cf. Fig. 5) with a press of the key switch 221. The screen also displays a frame number FN in the upper right corner and a free space FC of the memory card 91 in the lower right.

[0072] When the mode selection switch 14 is slid to its playback position (cf. Fig. 2) in the recording mode, the digital camera transitions to the playback mode. On the contrary, when the mode selection switch 14 is slid to its recording position in the playback mode, the digital camera transitions to the recording mode.

[0073] When the transition to the playback mode takes place, first of all, the first frame of high-resolution image recorded on the memory card is displayed ((b) of Fig. 9). If, in this condition, the button 234 (cf. Fig. 2) is pressed, a list of the thumbnail images is displayed on the screen. When the button 233 is pressed on the screen showing the list, a high-resolution image corresponding to a selected thumbnail image is displayed. When the display is as shown in (c) of Fig. 9, a plurality of frames can be selected by pressing the buttons 231 and 232 (cf. Fig. 2) together with the selection key, i.e., the key switch 221 ((d) of Fig. 9).

[0074] When the mode selection switch 14 is slid to its preference position (cf. Fig. 2) in the playback mode of displaying a high-resolution image ((b) of Fig. 9), the digital camera transitions to the preference mode ((e), (f), (g) of Fig. 9). The initial screen in the preference mode ((e) of Fig. 9) displays a list of items (setting items). On the screen (e) of Fig. 9, a user can select either the format of a memory card or the settings of date and time. When a cursor CS is moved to an item to be selected with a press of the buttons 233 and 234 (cf. Fig. 2) and then the OK button (key switch 221) is pressed, a list of items (selection items) which are options to be selected for each item (setting item) is displayed on the screen.

[0075] In the case of Fig. 9, the format of a memory card is selected on the screen (e). On the screen (f), therefore, either the drive A or B corresponding to the card slot 17a, 17b (cf. Fig. 4) is selected by moving the cursor as above described and the OK button (key switch 221) is pressed for formatting of the selected drive. After the formatting is complete, the screen returns to its previous state ((f) of Fig. 9). When the settings of date and time are selected, the date and time can be set to the clock circuit.

[0076] Now, a card insertion operation in the digital camera will be discussed.

[0077] In Fig. 5, the overall control unit 211 sends detecting signals to both the card slots 17a and 17b at predetermined intervals. With no card inserted in the card slots 17a and 17b, no response to the detecting signals comes back. With any card inserted in the card slot 17a or 17b, on the other hand, an acknowledgement signal for the detecting signals comes back to the overall control unit 211. Upon detection of such an acknowledgement signal, the overall control unit 211 senses that any card is inserted in the card slot 17a or 17b. After detecting card insertion, the overall control unit 211 determines the card type. Herein, any card holds its own card type in its ROM (which will be discussed later in conjunction with Fig. 15).

[0078] By the way, the digital camera 1 does not comprise large-capacity nonvolatile storage means for storing captured images; therefore, at least one memory card must be inserted in the card slot 17a or 17b. With no memory card inserted, a warning is displayed on the screen.

[0079] The digital camera 1 is designed to be able to use a variety of function cards. However, for the digital camera 1 to use any kind of function cards, a software driver for that function card must previously be installed in the digital camera, or the function card itself must hold a software driver corresponding to that digital camera in its own ROM for later installation. Otherwise, warnings are displayed on the screen.

[0080] Now, more concrete descriptions will be given. Figs. 10 and 11 illustrate the card insertion operation. The case 1 is where no card is inserted in the card slots before card insertion and thus a warning indicating that no memory card is inserted (hereinafter referred to as a "warning for no memory card") is displayed on the LCD.

[0081] Figs. 12A to 12D show warning display screens on the LCD 10. With no memory card inserted, the warning as shown in Fig. 12A is displayed on the LCD 10.



[0082] In this case, of course, no function card is inserted. Thus, the work RAM 211a (cf. Fig. 5) in the digital camera holds no software driver to be executed.

[0083] When, in this condition, one memory card is inserted in either of the card slots as in the case 1A, no warning becomes necessary since the memory card is present although no function card is inserted. In this case, no software driver will be stored in the work RAM. On the other hand, when in the case 1 one function card is inserted as in the case 1B, the warning for no memory card is displayed and, if the software driver for that function card has already been installed, that software driver is stored in the work RAM for execution. This changes the items displayed in each mode as will be discussed later. More specifically, a display program for each display mode is rewritten and executed in the work RAM.

[0084] When no software driver has been installed yet, the overall control unit searches through the flash ROM in the function card. If the ROM holds a software driver corresponding to that digital camera (electronic equipment) (such a software driver is hereinafter referred to as a "corresponding software driver"), that corresponding software driver is installed and stored in the work RAM. With no corresponding software driver in the ROM, on the other hand, the function card cannot be used since no software driver can be stored in the work RAM. Accordingly, a warning which indicates that the function card inserted in that drive (card slot) is unusable (hereinafter referred to as a "warning for unusable card") is displayed as shown in Fig. 12B or 12C.

[0085] The case 2 is where one memory card is in either of the card slots before card insertion and thus no warning is displayed on the LCD. Since no function card is inserted in this case, the work RAM in the digital camera holds no software driver to be executed.

[0086] When, in this condition, another memory card is inserted in a free card slot as in the case 2A, neither the warning for no memory card nor any other warning is displayed because of the absence of function cards.

[0087] When, in the case 2, a function card is inserted as in the case 2B, the warning for no memory card is not displayed. If the software driver for that function card has already been installed or is ready for installation, that software driver either directly or after installation is stored and executed in the work RAM. Thereby the items displayed in each mode are changed as will be discussed later. More specifically, the display program for each display mode is rewritten and executed.

[0088] When the software driver has not been installed yet and the function card cannot be used, the warning for unusable card is displayed as in the case 1B.

[0089] The case 3 is where one function card is in either of the card slots with no memory card before card insertion, and thus the warning for no memory card is displayed on the LCD. In this case, if the inserted function card complies with the camera and its corresponding software driver has already been installed, the work RAM in the digital camera stores and executes that software driver.

[0090] When, in this condition, a memory card is inserted in a free card slot as in the case 3A, the warning display for no memory card is turned off and no other warning is displayed since the function card is usable.

[0091] When, in the case 3, another function card is inserted as in the case 3B, the warning for no memory card is displayed. If the software driver for that function card has already been installed or is ready for installation, that software driver either directly or after installation is stored and executed in the work RAM. Thereby the items displayed in each mode are changed as will be discussed later.

[0092] When the software driver has not been installed yet and the function card cannot be used, the warning for unusable card is displayed as in the case 1B.

[0093] The case 4 is where one function card is in either of the card slots with no memory card before card insertion. Herein, the function card shall be unusable. In this case, both the warning for no memory card and the warning for unusable card are displayed on the LCD.

[0094] When, in this condition, a memory card is inserted in a free card slot as in the case 4A, the warning display for no memory card is turned off but the warning for unusable card remains on display.

[0095] When, in the case 4, another function card is inserted as in the case 4B, the warning for no memory card remains on display. If the software driver for the added function card has already been installed or is ready for installation, that software driver either directly or after installation is stored and executed in the work RAM. Thereby the items displayed in each mode are changed as will be discussed later.

[0096] When the software driver for the added function card has not been installed yet and that function card cannot be used, the warnings for unusable card in both the drives A and B are displayed (Fig. 12D). For example, with the USB card and the audio memory card inserted at the same time, the warnings as shown in Fig. 12D are displayed.

[0097] For the aforementioned operation, the overall control unit controls each component through the following procedures. Fig. 13 is a flow chart illustrating control procedures in the overall control unit.

[0098] Referring to Fig. 13, as a first step, card insertion is detected (step S1). With no card inserted, the overall control unit exits from this routine. As has been described, this routine is repeated at predetermined intervals. When the card insertion is detected, a card-loaded drive number is obtained (step S2). Further, whether the inserted card is a memory card or not is determined (step S3).



[0099] Now, take the USB card as an example of the function cards. Fig. 14 shows the structure of the USB card. The USB card comprises an interface chip (expansion means) 921 and a built-in flash ROM 920 for storing a plurality of software drivers corresponding to a variety of digital cameras (electronic equipment).

[0100] Fig. 15 shows storage areas for software drivers in the flash ROM built in the USB card. The flash ROM in the USB card shown in Fig. 15 describes the type of this card, i.e., indicates that this card is a USB card "ABC", at addresses A4-A5 which form a card type storage area CA. At addresses A4-A3 which form a first storage area RA1, a model list (camera A, camera B, ...) of digital cameras (electronic equipment) that comply with this card (i.e., which store software drivers for this card) is described. At addresses A3-A0 which form a second storage area RA2, a software driver for the camera A is stored at addresses A3-A2, a software driver for the camera B at addresses A2-A1, and so on. That is, a corresponding software driver for each camera is stored.

[0101] The first storage area RA1 also stores start addresses corresponding to the respective camera models (the start address A3 for the camera A, the start address A2 for the camera B, and so on), which specify storage locations of the software drivers for the respective models in the second storage area RA2.

[0102] In step S3, whether the inserted card is a memory card or not is determined by reading the card type described in the card type storage area CA (addresses A4-A5).

[0103] Referring back to Fig. 13, when the inserted card is judged as being a memory card in step S3, whether the warning for no memory card is being displayed or not is determined (step S4). When the warning display for no memory card is not displayed, the process returns to step S1. With the warning for no memory card on display, on the other hand, that warning display is turned off since the memory card is inserted (step S5).

[0104] When the inserted card is a card other than memory cards (i.e., function card) according to the judgment in step S3, it is checked whether a corresponding software driver for that newly-inserted card has already been installed in the flash ROM in the digital camera (step S6).

[0105] Figs. 16A and 16B show how software drivers are recorded in the flash ROM 211b (cf. Fig. 5) in the digital camera 1. Fig. 16A shows the case where no software driver corresponding to the digital camera is installed, and Fig. 16B shows the case where several software drivers corresponding to the digital camera are installed.

[0106] When there is no software driver for function cards installed in the camera B (corresponding to the digital camera 1 (cf. Figs. 1 to 5)), the contents of the flash ROM 211b (cf. Fig. 5) in the digital camera is as shown in Fig. 16A.

[0107] On the other hand, when there are software drivers for several function cards installed in the camera B as shown in Fig. 16B, a list of card types whose corresponding software drivers have already been installed and start addresses which specify storage locations of those corresponding software drivers are stored at addresses A3-A4 which form a type storage area SA. Also, the software drivers named in the type storage area SA are stored respectively at addresses A3, A2, A1, ... which form a driver storage area DA.

[0108] In the example of Fig. 16B, a software driver for a modem card "X" is stored at addresses A2-A3 and a software driver for the USB card "ABC" at addresses A1-A2. In this way, the types of cards whose software drivers have already been installed can be identified by referring to the type storage area SA (addresses A3-A4).

[0109] Referring back to Fig. 13, when the corresponding software driver has already been installed, that software driver is stored and executed in the work RAM (step S7). Thereby, the inserted card becomes usable and the display in each mode of the digital camera, especially the items, is changed (step S8).

[0110] Figs. 17A and 17B show the preference mode screen on the LCD 10 when a card is inserted. Fig. 17A shows the screen with no software driver for function cards installed, and Fig. 17B shows the screen with a software driver for a function card installed. When any function card is inserted, additional items corresponding to that function card are displayed in an additional display field AC. At the same time, an uninstall setting item UD for uninstallation of the software driver is also displayed.

TABLE 1

Inserted Card Type		Modem	USE	IEEE-1394	Video	Audio	ISDN
Additional Display Items	Screen Display						
Printout	Printout		○				
PC Transfer	PC		○	○			
Internet Access	Internet	○					○
PC Communications	Communication	○					○
Image Transfer to External Storage	Media		○	○			

TABLE 1 (continued)

Inserted Card Type		Modem	USE	IEEE-1394	Video	Audio	ISDN
Additional Display Items	Screen Display						
Settings of Display Format on Monitor	Video				○		
Settings of Audio Recording Quality	Audio					○	

**[0111]** Table 1 lists additional display items on the preference mode screen for each type of function cards when inserted. The table gives, as examples of the function cards, the modem card, the USB card, the IEEE-1394 card, the video output card, the audio card, and the ISDN card. The additional display items include "printout", "transfer to personal computers", "access to the Internet", "personal computer communications", "image transfer to external storage media such as hard disks and CD-ROMs", "settings of the display format such as NTSC and PAL on the external monitor", and "settings of audio recording quality such as radio and CD". On the LCD 10 display (cf. Fig. 2), the above additional display items are simplified, namely, "Printout", "PC", "Internet", "Communication", "Media", "Video", and "Audio".

**[0112]** Figs. 18A and 18B show the structure of the audio card 92f. Fig. 18A shows an internal structure thereof and Fig. 18B shows a partial cross-section thereof when viewed from the side. The audio card 92f comprises an interface 923 to be inserted in the card slots of electronic equipment such as a digital camera. On the other side of the interface, a connector 924 is provided from which an input cable 925 and an output cable 926 extend respectively to the outside with an input jack 925a and an output jack 926a at their respective ends. There is further provided a microphone speaker 927 adjacent to the connector 924. The audio card 92f is a card for audio recording/output on/from card-loaded electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1). Besides the interface 923, the audio card 92f further comprises a D/A converter 928, an A/D converter 929, switches 930a and 930b, amplifiers 931a to 931d, a sample-and-hold circuit 932 for sampling of analog signals, and the flash ROM 920.

**[0113]** With this audio card 92f inserted in electronic equipment, a user can input audio data obtained through the microphone speaker 927 in the electronic equipment; output from the microphone speaker 927 audio file data which has been stored on the memory card inserted in the electronic equipment; input an audio file from the input jack 925a into the electronic equipment; and output an audio file, which has been stored on the memory card inserted in the electronic equipment, from the output jack 926a to external equipment. The selection of these functions is done by the overall control unit in the electronic equipment (the overall control unit 211 in the digital camera 1; cf. Fig. 5) making the switching between the switches 930a and 930b. The overall control unit in the electronic equipment also exercises the control of a sampling rate of sampling signals which are fed to the sample-and-hold circuit 932.

**[0114]** The flash ROM 920 is connected with the interface 923. Further, the flash ROM 920 stores software drivers, which comply with a variety of electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1), for the audio card 92f. The use of memory spaces in the flash ROM 920 is of nearly identical with that in the USB card shown in Fig. 15. That is, the flash ROM 920 has the card type storage area (describing the type of that audio card), the first storage area for recording a model list of electronic equipment (e.g., digital cameras) and start addresses that specify storage locations of software drivers corresponding to the respective models, and the second storage area for storing those software drivers corresponding to the respective models of electronic equipment. When the audio card 92f is inserted in electronic equipment, the overall control unit in that electronic equipment searches through the flash ROM 920, and when finding a corresponding software driver in the ROM 920, the overall control unit reads and installs that software driver.

**[0115]** The components other than the flash ROM 920 of the audio card 92f correspond to expansion means for expanding the capabilities of electronic equipment where the audio card 92f is inserted.

**[0116]** Fig. 19 shows each display mode when the audio card is inserted. As shown in (a) to (d) of Fig. 19, with the audio card inserted, the LCD screen in the recording and playback modes displays an additional item AI ("Audio") in the lower right portion in contrast to the screen with only a memory card inserted (Fig. 9). By inputting audio signals from the audio card with a press of the audio key (key switch 223), a user can record audio data on the memory card. More specifically, after pressing the shutter button, a user can record the date, time, and place of photographing through the microphone speaker with a press of the audio key. Thereby, an audio file SF is produced and link information is recorded at the tag of a most recently captured image file.

**[0117]** As in the case with only the memory card inserted, the transition to the playback mode as shown in (c) and (d) of Fig. 19 is effected by the mode selection switch 14 (cf. Fig. 2). In the playback mode, when the image being displayed comes with audio data, the item AI ("Audio") is displayed in the lower right portion of the screen, and that audio data can be played back with a press of the audio key.

**[0118]** Further as in the case with only the memory card inserted, the transition to the preference mode as shown in (e) to (g) of Fig. 19 is effected by the mode selection switch 14. In this case, as shown in (e) and (f) of Fig. 19, an

additional item AS ("Audio") is displayed in the aforementioned additional display field. With a press of the button 233 or 234 (cf. Fig. 2) as in the case with only the memory card inserted, a user can move up or down the cursor CS displayed on the preference mode screen to select either of the items. When the cursor CS is placed at the item "Audio" ((f) of Fig. 19) and the OK button (key switch 211) is pressed, a list of items (setting items) for audio quality, i.e., sampling rate, appears on the screen as shown in (g) of Fig. 19. On this screen, a user can select and set a desired sampling rate (CD or radio audio quality in (g) of Fig. 19). After the selection of the sampling rate, audio recording with the selected sampling rate (audio quality) becomes possible.

**[0119]** Fig. 20 shows the internal structure of the video output card 92e. The video output card 92e comprises an interface 934 on the side to be inserted in the card slots of electronic equipment such as the digital camera 1, and a connector 935 on the other side from which an output cable 936 extends to the outside with an output terminal 936a at its end. The video output card 92e is a card for video output from card-loaded electronic equipment. Besides the interface 934, the video output card 92e further comprises a switch 937, an RGB/NTSC converter 938, an NTSC/PAL converter 939, and the flash ROM 920.

**[0120]** The video output card 92e can acquire RGB signals from electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1) through the interface 934 and output video signals in the NTSC or PAL format. The control of the switch 937 for selecting the format of output signals is exercised by the overall control unit in the electronic equipment (the overall control unit 211 in the digital camera 1; cf. Fig. 5).

**[0121]** The flash ROM 920 is connected with the interface 934. Further, the flash ROM 920 stores software drivers, which comply with a variety of electronic equipment (e.g., digital camera 1), for the video output card 92e. The use of memory spaces in the flash ROM 920 is also of nearly identical with that in the USB card shown in Fig. 15. That is, the flash ROM 920 has the card type storage area (describing the type of that video output card), the first storage area for recording a model list of electronic equipment and start addresses that specify storage locations of software drivers corresponding to the respective models, and the second storage area for storing those software drivers corresponding to the respective models of electronic equipment. When the video output card 92e is inserted in electronic equipment, the overall control unit in that electronic equipment searches through the flash ROM 920, and when finding a corresponding software driver in the ROM 920, the overall control unit reads and installs that software driver.

**[0122]** The components other than the flash ROM 920 of the video output card 92e correspond to expansion means for expanding the capabilities of electronic equipment where the video output card 92e is inserted.

**[0123]** Fig. 21 shows each display mode when the video output card is inserted. As shown in (a) to (d) of Fig. 21, with the video output card inserted, the LCD screen in the recording and playback modes displays an additional item MI1 ("Monitor ON") in the lower right portion in contrast to the screen in the case with only a memory card inserted (Fig. 9). With a press of the monitor key (key switch 223) in the recording mode ((a) of Fig. 21), video signals of the image being displayed on the LCD are outputted from the video output card, whereby the same captured image as being displayed on the LCD is displayed on the external monitor and an item MI2 ("Monitor OFF") is displayed in the lower right portion of the screen ((b) of Fig. 21). With a re-press of the monitor key in that condition ((b) of Fig. 21), the output of the video signals stops, the image on the external monitor disappears, and the display item MI1 ("Monitor ON") is displayed in the lower right portion of the LCD screen.

**[0124]** As in the case with only the memory card inserted, the transition to the playback mode as shown in (c) and (d) of Fig. 21 is effected by the mode selection switch 14 (cf. Fig. 2). In this case, by outputting video signals, the same display as on the LCD can be shown on the external monitor. At this time, the key operation and the display of the items MI1 and MI2 ("Monitor ON/OFF") are similarly performed as in the recording mode.

**[0125]** Further as in the case with only the memory card inserted, the transition to the preference mode as shown in (e) to (g) of Fig. 21 is effected by the mode selection switch 14. In this case, as shown in (e) and (f) of Fig. 21, an additional item VS ("Video") is displayed in the aforementioned additional display field. With a press of the button 233 or 234 (cf. Fig. 2) as in the case with only the memory card inserted, a user can move up or down the cursor CS displayed on the preference mode screen to select either of the items. When the cursor CS is placed at the item VS, i.e., "Video", ((f) of Fig. 21) and the OK button (key switch 211) is pressed, a list of items (selection items) for display format on the external monitor appears on the screen as shown in (g) of Fig. 21. On this screen, a user can select and set a desired display format (NTSC or PAL format in (g) of Fig. 21). After the selection of the display format, the user returns the digital camera to the recording or playback mode, in which mode video signals of the displayed image on the LCD are transferred to and displayed on the external monitor in the selected display format.

**[0126]** Fig. 22 is a flow chart of a connection operation for communications using the modem card 92a (cf. Fig. 8). Operation when a modem card is inserted in the card slot is different from that when any other function card is inserted in the card slot. That is, upon detection of the insertion of a modem card in the playback mode, the overall control unit 211 immediately causes an automatic transition to a connection mode for communications. This mode corresponds to the preference mode for the modem card. Now, the procedures of connection for communications will be discussed.

**[0127]** First, a connection destination is selected (step S41). Fig. 23 shows a connection destination selection screen when a modem card is inserted. As shown, the screen displays a list of telephone numbers TN1 to TN3 of pre-

determined connection destinations. On this screen, a user presses the button 233 or 234 to move and place the cursor CS at a telephone number of a desired connection destination and then presses the OK button (key switch 221) for confirmation or the cancel button (key switch 223) for the cancellation of connection. When the overall control unit 211 (cf. Fig. 5) in the digital camera 1 detects that operation (i.e., when any operation is detected in step S42), then whether that operation is the press of the OK button or not is checked (step S43). When the OK button is pressed, connection is made (step S44). Otherwise, the digital camera 1 returns to the playback mode without connection.

**[0128]** In this fashion, the LCD display and especially the displayed items vary according to the type of cards inserted.

**[0129]** Now referring back to Fig. 13, when a software driver for the inserted card has not been installed yet in the camera, a search is conducted for software drivers in that card (step S9).

**[0130]** As has been discussed in conjunction with Fig. 15, every function card described in this preferred embodiment stores software drivers corresponding to a variety of electronic equipment in its own built-in flash ROM. This is because different kinds of electronic equipment often use different CPUs (the overall control unit in this preferred embodiment), and even if using the same CPU, they may use different operating systems (OS).

**[0131]** Here, it would be inadvisable for cameras to preinstall software drivers for a variety of cards other than memory cards, especially the function cards, because such installation would increase the volume of firmware of the cameras and makes it difficult for the cameras to be ready for upgrades of those cards and for newly-released cards.

**[0132]** Therefore, as have been described, every card described in this preferred embodiment holds its own software drivers so that those software drivers can be installed and used in a variety of electronic equipment as necessary.

**[0133]** In such cases, however, every card must prepare a plurality of software drivers corresponding to a variety of electronic equipment and select a software driver to be installed depending on the type of electronic equipment where it is inserted. This is due to the fact that different kinds of electronic equipment usually use different CPUs (the overall control unit in this preferred embodiment) and, even if using the same CPU, they usually use different operating systems (OS).

**[0134]** For this reason, in step S9, a search is conducted through the flash ROM in the card for software drivers corresponding to a variety of electronic equipment.

**[0135]** Then, the presence or absence of a software driver corresponding to concerned electronic equipment (digital camera 1 in this example) is judged (step S10). In the absence of a corresponding software driver, the warning for unusable card is displayed on the LCD (step S12). More specifically, when the card inserted in the drive A out of the two card slots is unusable, the warning as shown in Fig. 12B is displayed; and when the card inserted in the card slot or drive B is unusable, the warning as shown in Fig. 12C is displayed. When the cards in both the drives are unusable, the above warnings are displayed in combination as shown in Fig. 12D. In this fashion, warning display includes the card-loaded drive number. This allows a user to immediately identify which of the cards inserted in the card slots is incompatible.

**[0136]** In the presence of a software driver corresponding to the electronic equipment, on the other hand, that software driver is installed (step S11). The flash ROM in the digital camera after installation is as shown in Fig. 16B.

**[0137]** Accordingly, even if a card inserted is a function card, the function card can serve its own function and the items corresponding to the type of that function card are displayed in each mode.

**[0138]** By the way, the digital camera according to this preferred embodiment can uninstall unnecessary software drivers which had been installed.

**[0139]** Fig. 24 shows the preference mode screen at the time of uninstallation of software drivers. As shown in (a) of Fig. 24, when a user moves the cursor CS to select the software-driver uninstall setting item UD in the preference mode and presses the OK button, a list of already-installed software drivers is displayed as items (selection items) as shown in (b) of Fig. 24. On this screen, when the user moves the cursor CS to select a software driver to be uninstalled and presses the OK button, uninstallation is carried out and then the display returns to the initial preference mode screen. Although not shown in (a) of Fig. 24 which shows the case of the USB card, the additional display field AC (cf. Fig. 17) as has been described may further be displayed on the preference mode screen depending on the types of function cards.

**[0140]** Figs. 25A and 25B show how to uninstall a software driver in the flash ROM 211b (cf. Fig. 5) in the digital camera 1. Fig. 25A shows the state before uninstallation and Fig. 25B shows the state after uninstallation. In the case of Figs. 25A and 25B, the USB card "ABC" is to be uninstalled.

**[0141]** As has been described, the flash ROM in the digital camera has the type storage area SA and the driver storage area DA. When uninstallation is requested, the overall control unit 211 (cf. Fig. 5) searches through the type storage area SA for the start address (address A2) of a software driver for a target function card, in this case the USB card "ABC", and then performs uninstallation such as deleting from the driver storage area DA a software driver stored at addresses starting from the retrieved start address (address A2). In the drawings, the software driver for the USB card "ABC" which had been stored as shown in Fig. 25A is deleted as shown in Fig. 25B.

**[0142]** Figs. 26 and 27 are flow charts of a card removal operation.

[0143] Referring to Fig. 26, as a first step, card removal is detected (step S21).

[0144] After removal of the card, the type of a currently inserted card and a card-loaded drive number are detected (step S22). According to the result of detection, whether any memory card is currently being inserted or not is determined (step S23). With no memory card inserted, the process goes to step S28 (Fig. 27).

[0145] When any memory card is currently being inserted, on the other hand, whether the warning for unusable card against a function card, as above described, is being displayed or not is checked (step S24). When such a warning for unusable card is not on display, the process directly goes to step S26. With such a warning on display, on the other hand, that warning display is turned off because only the memory card is currently being inserted (step S25).

[0146] Then, whether the software driver for any function card remains in the work RAM or not is determined (step S26). If there is any, the area of the work RAM which has been occupied by the software driver is released (step S27). With no software driver left or after the completion of the release of the software driver in step S27, the card removal operation is completed.

[0147] Referring to Fig. 27, when no memory card is inserted in step S23, whether the warning for no memory card is, in this condition, being displayed or not is checked (step S28). With no such a warning on display, the warning for no memory card is displayed (step S29).

[0148] When the warning for no memory card is being displayed or after the display of such a warning in step S29, the presence or absence of a software driver for a function card in the work RAM is determined (step S30). When there is no software driver stored, the process goes to step S33. When there is any, on the other hand, whether or not the currently inserted card correspond with the software driver stored in the work RAM is determined (step S31). If they correspond with each other, the process goes to step S33; and when they do not, the area of the work RAM which has been occupied by the software driver is released (step S32).

[0149] Then, whether any card is inserted in the drive A or not is checked (step S33). With any card inserted, the process goes to step S36.

[0150] With no card in the drive A, on the other hand, and only the warning for unusable card against the drive A remaining on display, that warning display is turned off (steps S33-S35).

[0151] In a similar manner to the above steps S33-S35, the warning display against the drive B is turned off (steps S36-S38). This completes the card removal operation.

[0152] So far the digital camera 1 according to this preferred embodiment (cf. Figs. 1-5) and a variety of cards to be used therein have been described. A variety of function cards described herein, each holding its own software drivers therein, can be used in a variety of electronic equipment which comprises card slots for taking those cards.

[0153] Fig. 28 shows connections of a variety of electronic equipment using USB cards. Such USB cards (function cards) can be applied to electronic equipment such as the digital camera 1, personal computers, printers, and portable phones, each comprising a microprocessor as the overall control unit and card slots.

[0154] More specifically, as in the case of the USB card 92c in Fig. 14, the flash ROM in the USB card stores software drivers corresponding to the electronic equipment as above described. Thus, the overall control unit itself in the electronic equipment, as in the case of the aforementioned digital camera 1, retrieves a corresponding software driver from the flash ROM in the USB card and installs that software driver, thereby making the USB card usable in the electronic equipment. The aforementioned audio card, video output card, modem card, and ISDN card each also comprise the flash ROM 920 for storing software drivers corresponding to a variety of electronic equipment which can use the functions of those cards (cf. Fig. 8). The above-described electronic equipment can use those function cards by retrieving and installing corresponding software drivers from the cards.

[0155] As have been described, the cards according to this preferred embodiment each store a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment in their respective flash ROMs 920 (cf. Fig. 8) which serve as driver storage means. The electronic equipment can use those cards by retrieving and installing corresponding software drivers from the respective cards. That is, the electronic equipment can use those cards without depending on its CPU or OS, which increases versatility of the cards.

[0156] As shown in Fig. 15, the flash ROM in the card has the first storage area RA1 for storing list information about a plurality of models of electronic equipment and the second storage area RA2 for storing a plurality of kinds of software drivers. The list information is accompanied with address information (start addresses) which indicates storage locations of the plurality of kinds of software drivers in the second storage area. This allows the overall control unit in electronic equipment to conduct a search for a corresponding software driver in a short time.

[0157] As shown in Fig. 8, the digital camera 1 can use, besides memory cards, various function cards such as the modem card 92a, the ISDN card 92b, the USB card 92c, the IEEE-1394 card 92d, the video output card 92e, and the audio card 92f. The use of those cards allows respectively communications over telephone lines, communications over ISDN lines, data communications with peripherals under the USB standard, data communications with peripherals under the IEEE standard, output of video data, input/output of audio data, and the like.

[0158] In the digital camera 1 (cf. Figs. 1-5) or generally electronic equipment of this preferred embodiment, the function card 92 which store a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic

equipment, is inserted in the card compartment or card slot 17, and the overall control unit 211 retrieves a software driver corresponding to the digital camera 1 (electronic equipment) from that function card 92 as a corresponding software driver and installs it into the digital camera 1. That is, the electronic equipment, when taking and using the cards, does not have to preinstall corresponding software drivers for those cards and thus can readily use those cards without concern for software drivers and without time and effort for installation. Further, in contrast to the electronic equipment which stores therein software drivers for a plurality of kinds of cards which are expected to be used, the electronic equipment of this preferred embodiment can prevent an increase in the volume of software drivers stored therein, thereby requiring less storage capacity.

**[0159]** The overall control unit as installation means carries out installation in response to the detection of card insertion in the electronic equipment. That is, a card can be used with only insertion of that card into electronic equipment. This enhances the operability of the electronic equipment.

**[0160]** Further, the overall control unit as installation means carries out installation of a corresponding software driver only when the installation of that software driver had not been done yet according to the judgment. This avoids redundant installation of software drivers.

**[0161]** Furthermore, the overall control unit 211 (cf. Fig. 5) as installation means installs a corresponding software driver into its built-in flash ROM 211b (cf. Fig. 5) which is rewritable program storage means. That is, the flash ROM can be rewritten every time a new card is inserted. Accordingly, in contrast to the electronic equipment which previously stores in its non-rewritable ROM all software drivers for a plurality of cards which are expected to be used, the electronic equipment of this preferred embodiment can prevent an increase in the volume of software drivers stored therein and can thereby suppress the storage capacity of the overall control unit.

**[0162]** As shown in Figs. 16A and 16B, the flash ROM 211b as program storage means has the type storage area SA for storing one or more card types whose software drivers have already been installed in the digital camera 1 (electronic equipment), and the driver storage area DA for storing software drivers for one or more cards. This reduces the number of storage areas to be referred to when discriminating the card types whose software drivers have already been installed, thereby accelerating the discrimination.

**[0163]** As shown in Fig. 13, the overall control unit as card discrimination means displays a warning when the inserted card is judged unusable. Thus, a user can immediately find a card which does not comply with the electronic equipment.

**[0164]** As shown in Fig. 4, the card compartment or card slot 17 comprises a plurality of card slots 17a and 17b, and as shown in Fig. 5, the overall control unit 211 as discrimination means discriminates from the plurality of card slots 17a and 17b the card slot (or drive) that had taken an unusable card whose corresponding software driver had not been installed. In displaying the warning for unusable card, the overall control unit 211 as warning means and the LCD 10 indirectly controlled by the unit 211 show the drive number (cf. Figs. 12B to 12D) which is information for determination of the card slot which had taken the unusable card whose corresponding software driver had not been installed. Therefore, a user rarely removes a wrong card.

**[0165]** The overall control unit also serves as uninstallation means for uninstalling already-installed software drivers. This eliminates the need for endlessly holding software drivers for unnecessary cards in the electronic equipment, thereby preventing an increase in the volume of software drivers stored in the electronic equipment.

**[0166]** Also, the overall control unit as uninstallation means serves as operation mode selection means for selecting the mode of operation of the digital camera 1 in the preference mode, and as shown in Figs. 24A and 24B, the preference mode screen includes the software-driver uninstall setting item UD. This enhances operability in uninstallation.

**[0167]** As shown in Figs. 24A and 24B, the preference mode screen further includes selection items for uninstallation of software drivers, and those selection items include a plurality of already-installed software drivers in the electronic equipment. This allows easy and reliable uninstallation of already-installed software drivers.

**[0168]** Moreover, the setup memory card SM (cf. Fig. 5) which stores control programs or update programs for those control programs is used for installation or updating of the control programs. By using such a card, the electronic equipment comprising a microprocessor and card slots can achieve the effects as above described.

**[0169]** While examples of cards which are attachable to electronic equipment, electronic equipment taking and using those cards, and recording media have been described in the above preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited thereto.

**[0170]** For instance, although the aforementioned variety of function cards each comprise the flash ROM 920 (cf. Fig. 8 and the like) as rewritable nonvolatile storage means for storing software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment, they do not necessarily comprise a rewritable flash ROM. In fact, they may comprise a non-rewritable ROM for previously storing a plurality of software drivers.

**[0171]** While the setup memory card SM (cf. Fig. 5) has been given as an example of recording media according to the present invention, the recording media may be any other media such as CD-ROMs and floppy disks. In such cases, CD-ROM drives or floppy disk drives should be connected to the electronic equipment with the USB card, the IEEE-1394 card, or the like, thereby to perform installation.

[0172] While the invention has been shown and described in detail, the foregoing description is in all aspects illustrative and not restrictive. It is therefore understood that numerous modifications and variations can be devised without departing from the scope of the invention.

## 5 Claims

1. A card (92a-92f) attachable to electronic equipment (1) which comprises a microprocessor (211) and a card slot (17a, 17b), said card comprising

driver storage means (920) for storing a software driver for a card that expands capabilities of said electronic equipment, in said card itself, characterized in that, said driver storage means stores a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment.

2. The card according to claim 1, wherein

said driver storage means has:

a first storage area (RA1) for storing list information about models of said plurality of kinds of electronic equipment; and

a second storage area (RA2) for storing said plurality of kinds of software drivers, and said list information is accompanied with information about addresses where said plurality of kinds of software drivers are stored in said second storage area.

3. The card according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

said driver storage means is rewritable nonvolatile storage means.

4. The card according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein

said card is any of an audio card (92f), a video card (92e), a modem card (92a), an ISDN card (92b), a USB card (92c), and an IEEE-1394 card (92d).

5. Electronic equipment (1) having a card slot part (17a, 17b) capable of loading at least one card (92a-92f), characterized by provision of:

read control means (211, 212) for retrieving a corresponding software driver for said electronic equipment from a card inserted in said card slot part, said card storing a plurality of kinds of software drivers corresponding to a plurality of kinds of electronic equipment; and installation means (211) for installing said corresponding software driver in said electronic equipment.

6. The electronic equipment according to claim 5, wherein

said installation means performs installation in response to detection of insertion of said card in said electronic equipment.

7. The electronic equipment according to claim 5 or 6, further comprising

judging means (211) for determining whether or not said corresponding software driver has been installed, wherein

installation of said corresponding software driver is performed only when said judging means determines that said corresponding software driver has not been installed yet.

8. The electronic equipment according to any of claims 5 to 7, further comprising

rewritable program storage means (211b), wherein

said installation means installs said corresponding software driver in said program storage means.

9. The electronic equipment according to claim 8, wherein



said program storage means has:

a type storage area (SA) for storing type of one or more cards for which installation of software drivers in said electronic equipment has been completed; and  
a driver storage area (DA) for storing software drivers for said one or more cards.

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10. The electronic equipment according to any of claims 5 to 9, further comprising:

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card discrimination means (211) for determining whether an inserted card in said card slot part is a usable card whose corresponding software driver has been stored or an unusable card whose corresponding software driver has not been stored; and  
warning means (211, 10) for giving a warning when said card discrimination means determines that said inserted card is an unusable card.

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11. The electronic equipment according to claim 10, wherein

said warning means comprises  
warning forced-cancellation means (211) for canceling a warning when said card is removed from said card slot part while said warning is being issued.

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12. The electronic equipment according to claim 10 or 11, wherein

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said card slot part comprises a plurality of card slots (17a, 17b),  
said card discrimination means discriminates a card slot which has loaded said unusable card whose corresponding software driver has not been stored, from said plurality of card slots, and  
said warning means displays information to determine a card slot which has loaded said unusable card whose corresponding software driver has not been stored.

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13. The electronic equipment according to any of claims 5 to 12, further comprising

uninstallation means (211) for uninstalling said corresponding software driver installed.

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14. The electronic equipment according to claim 13, further comprising

operation-mode setting means (211) for setting an operation mode of said electronic equipment, wherein setting items (UD) for use in said operation-mode setting means include an item of uninstallation of said corresponding software driver.

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15. The electronic equipment according to claim 14, wherein

said operation-mode setting means further includes selection items for uninstallation of said corresponding software driver, and  
said selection items include a plurality of software drivers which have been installed in said electronic equipment.

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16. A recording medium (SM) for recording a program which can be read by electronic equipment (1) which comprises a microprocessor (211) and a card slot (17a, 17b) or by a computer, wherein said program, by being installed in said electronic equipment, causes said electronic equipment to function as the electronic equipment claimed in any of claims 5 to 15.

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FIG. 1

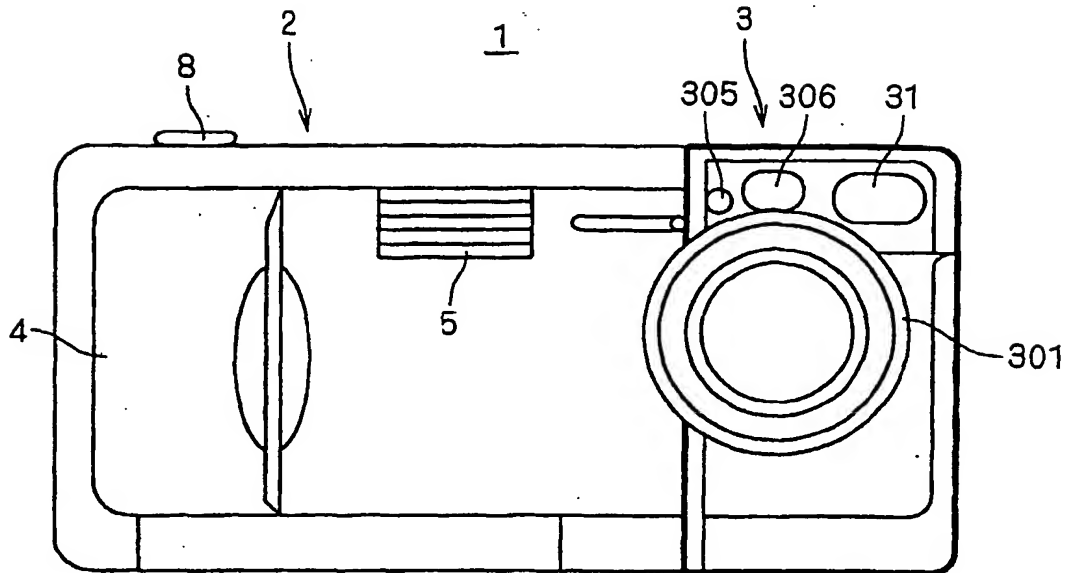


FIG. 2

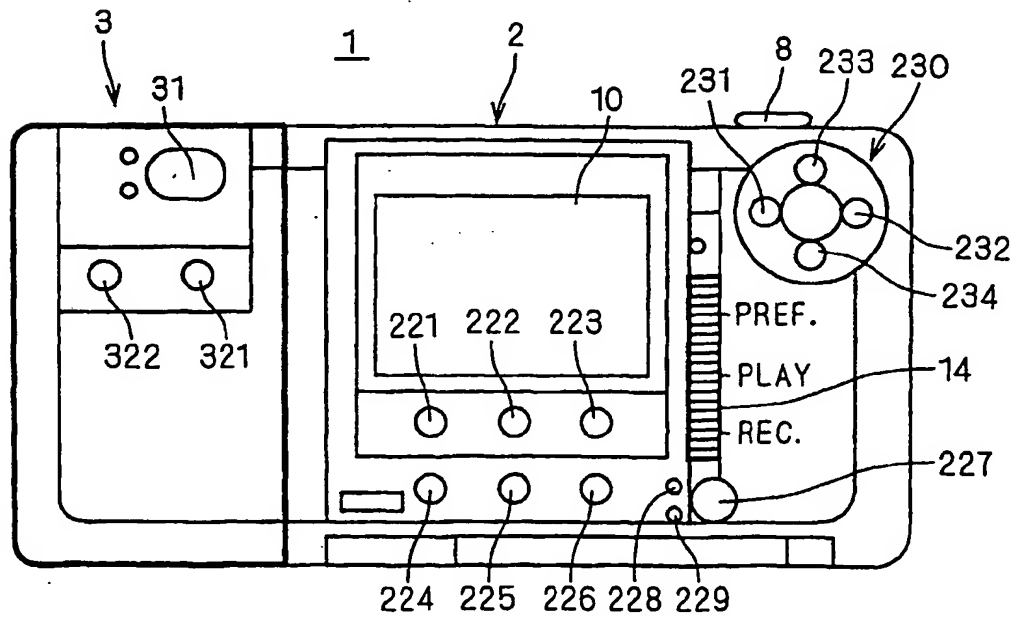


FIG. 3

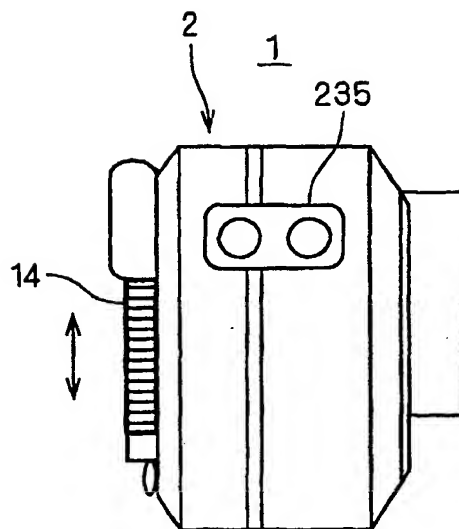
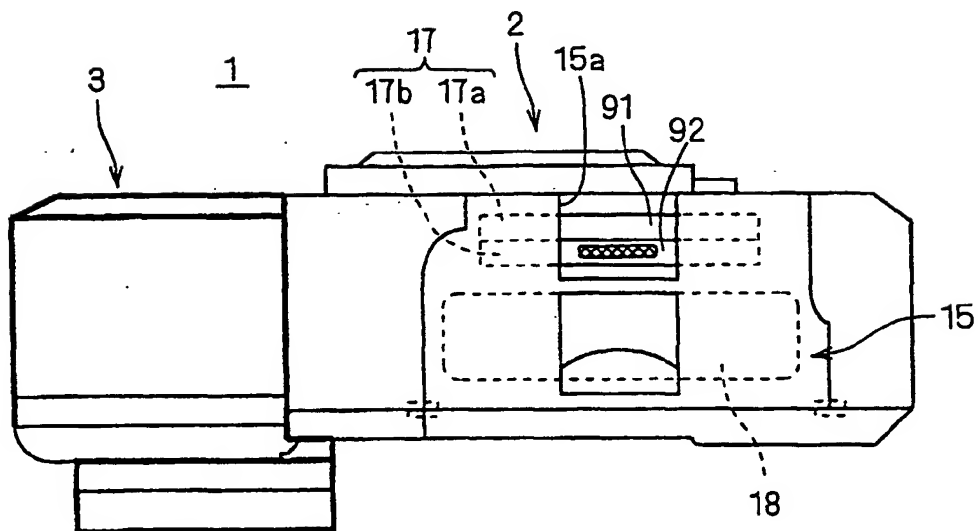


FIG. 4



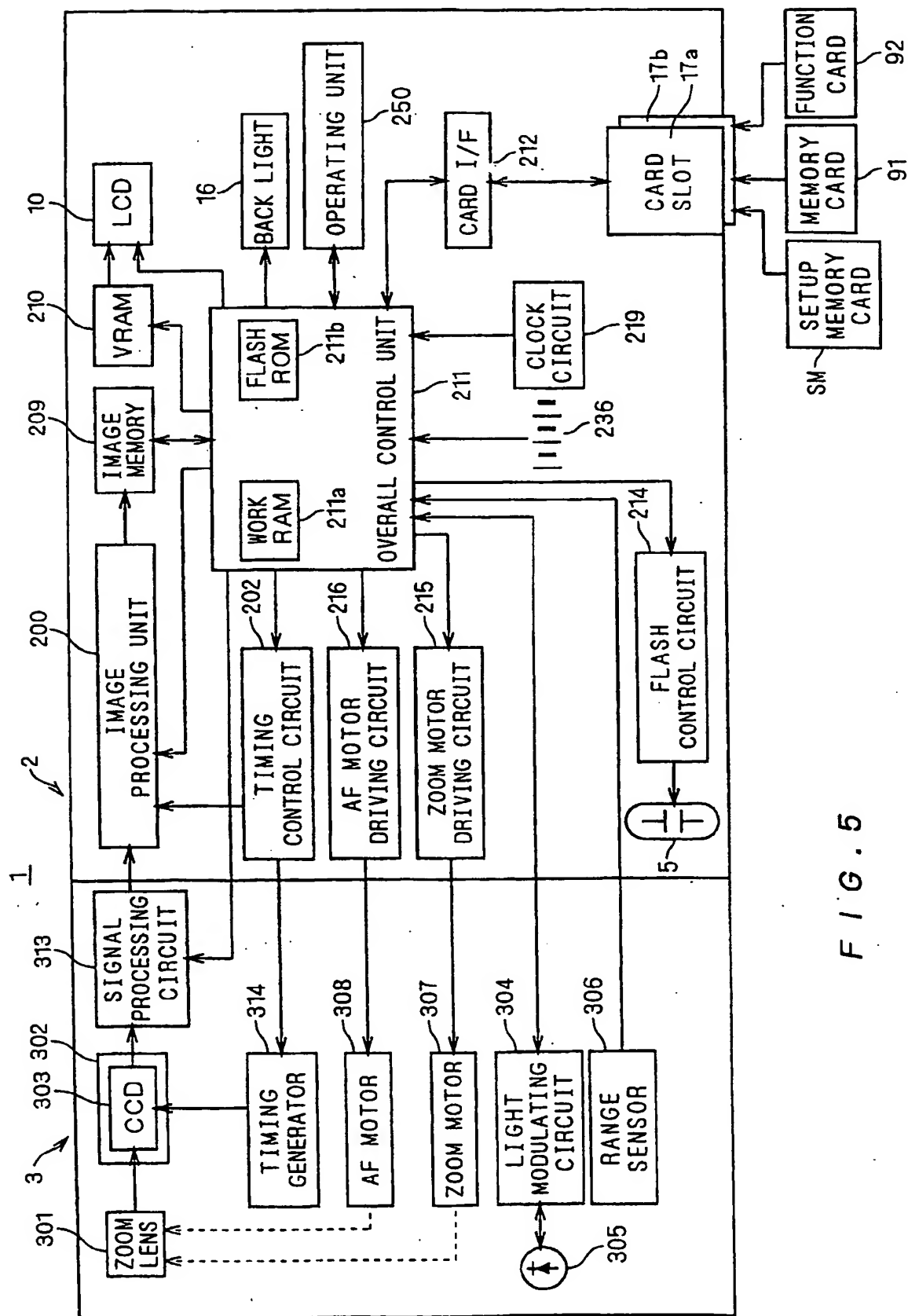


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

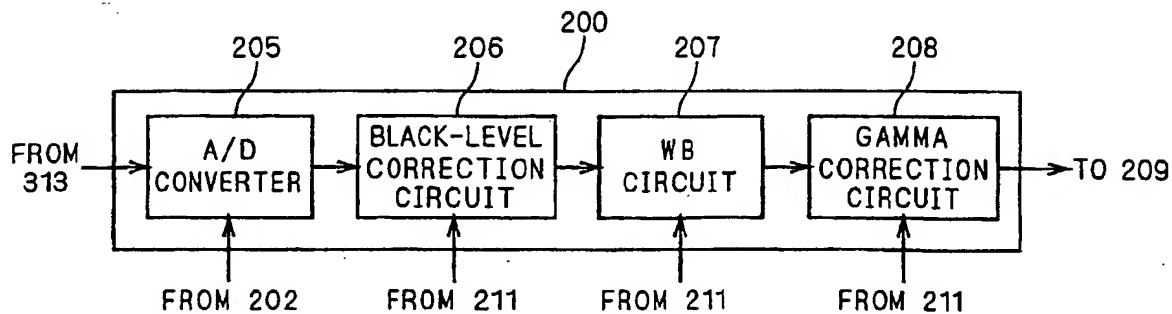


FIG. 7

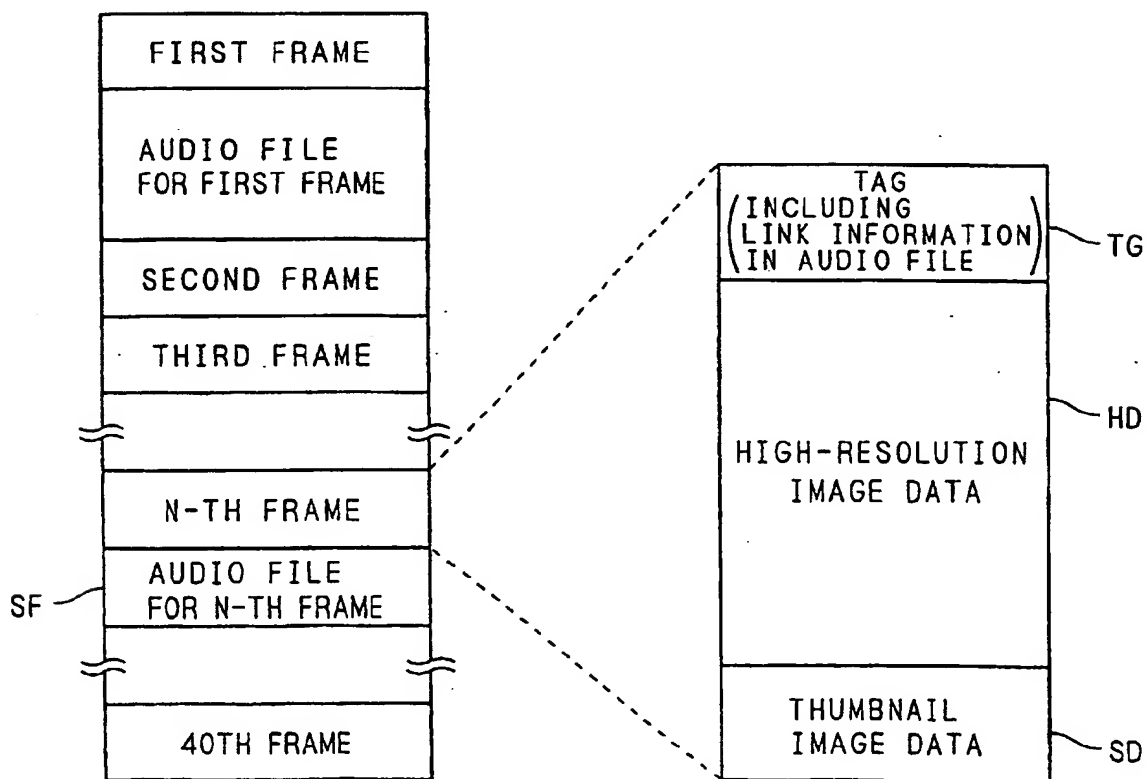
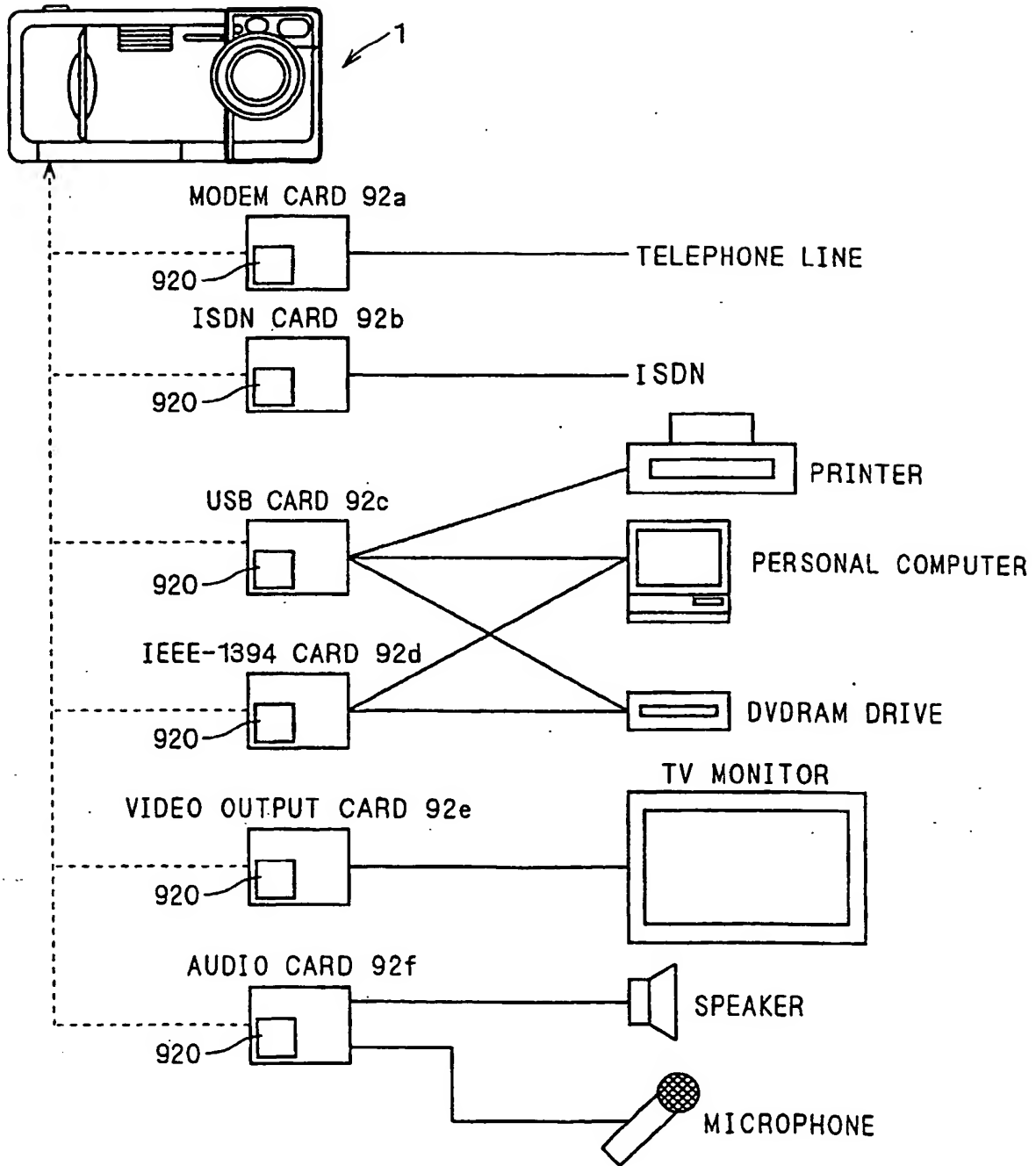


FIG. 8



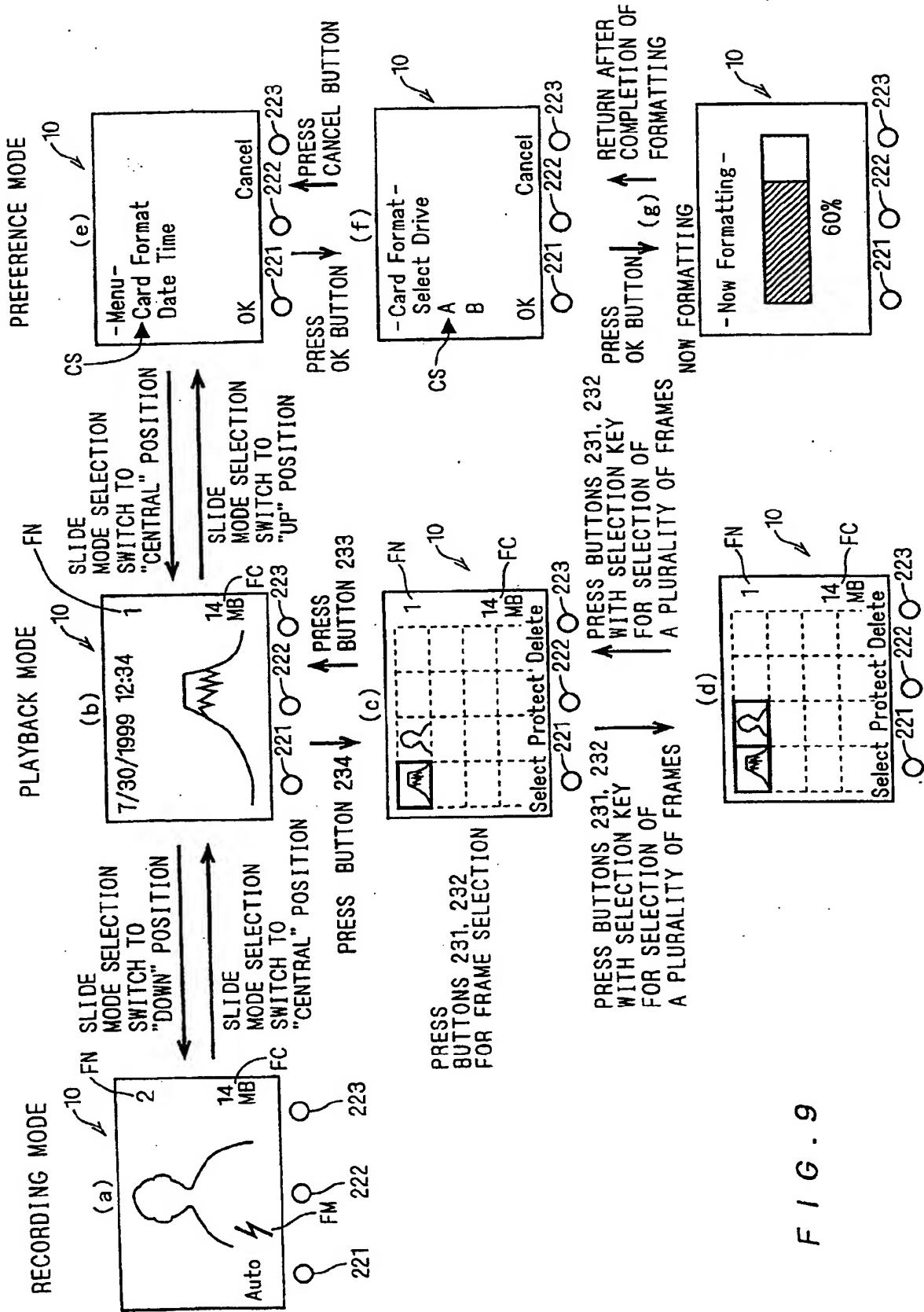





FIG. 9



CONDITIONS BEFORE CARD INSERTION			CONDITIONS AFTER CARD INSERTION		
STATE OF CARD SLOT	WARNING DISPLAY	STATE OF SOFTWARE-DRIVER STORAGE IN WORK RAM	STATE OF CARD SLOT	WARNING DISPLAY	STATE OF SOFTWARE-DRIVER STORAGE IN WORK RAM
CASE 1	 NO CARD INSERTED IN CARD SLOT	NONE STORED	CASE 1A	NO WARNING NECESSARY	NONE STORED
			CASE 1B	"NO MEMORY CARD"	STORED IN WORK RAM (OR INSTALLED IF NOT ALREADY INSTALLED) → WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD → UNUSABLE
CASE 2	 ONLY MEMORY CARD INSERTED	NONE STORED	CASE 2A	NO WARNING NECESSARY	NONE STORED
			CASE 2B	 FUNCTION CARD INSERTED OBTAIN CARD-INSERTED DRIVE NUMBER X (X = A OR B)	STORED IN WORK RAM (OR INSTALLED IF NOT ALREADY INSTALLED) → WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD → UNUSABLE

F I G . 10







CONDITIONS BEFORE CARD INSERTION			CONDITIONS AFTER CARD INSERTION		
STATE OF CARD SLOT	WARNING DISPLAY	STATE OF SOFTWARE-DRIVER STORAGE IN WORK RAM	STATE OF CARD SLOT	WARNING DISPLAY	STATE OF SOFTWARE-DRIVER STORAGE IN WORK RAM
CASE 3  ONLY FUNCTION CARD INSERTED	"NO MEMORY CARD"	STORED	CASE 3A  MEMORY CARD INSERTED	NO WARNING NECESSARY	STORED
			CASE 3B  FUNCTION CARD INSERTED OBTAIN CARD-INSERTED DRIVE NUMBER X (X = A OR B)	"NO MEMORY CARD" "UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE X"	ADDITIONALLY STORED IN WORK RAM (OR INSTALLED IF NOT ALREADY INSTALLED) WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD → UNUSABLE
CASE 4  ONLY FUNCTION CARD INSERTED	"NO MEMORY CARD"	NONE STORED (WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD)	CASE 4A  MEMORY CARD INSERTED	"UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE X"	NONE STORED (WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD)
	"UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE X"		CASE 4B  FUNCTION CARD INSERTED OBTAIN CARD-INSERTED DRIVE NUMBER X (X = A OR B)	"NO MEMORY CARD" "UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE X" "NO MEMORY CARD" "UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE A" "UNUSABLE CARD IN DRIVE B"	STORED IN WORK RAM (OR INSTALLED IF NOT ALREADY INSTALLED) WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER FOR CAMERA IS IN FUNCTION CARD → UNUSABLE

FIG. 11

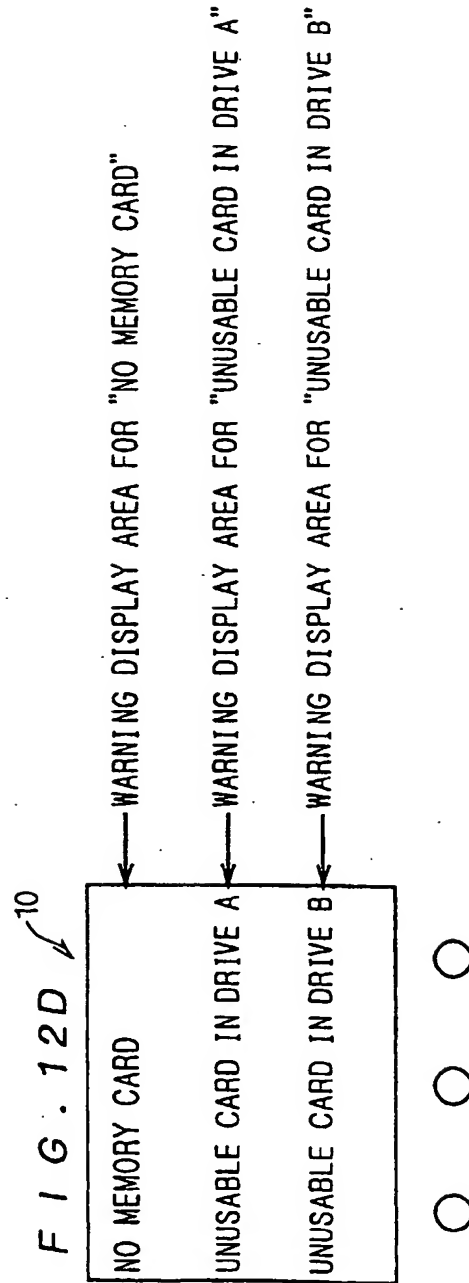
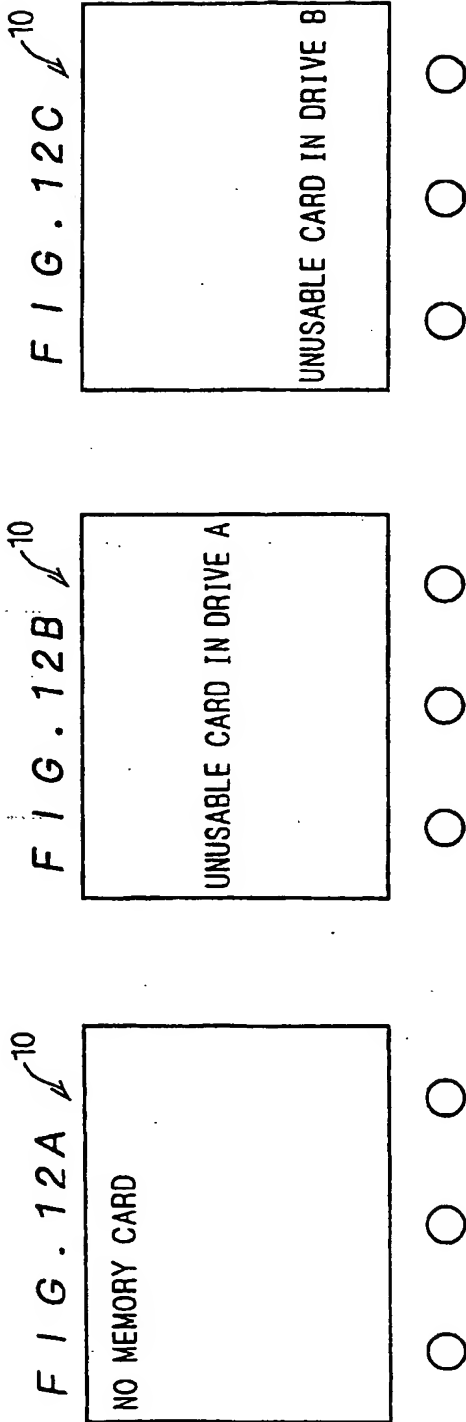


FIG. 13

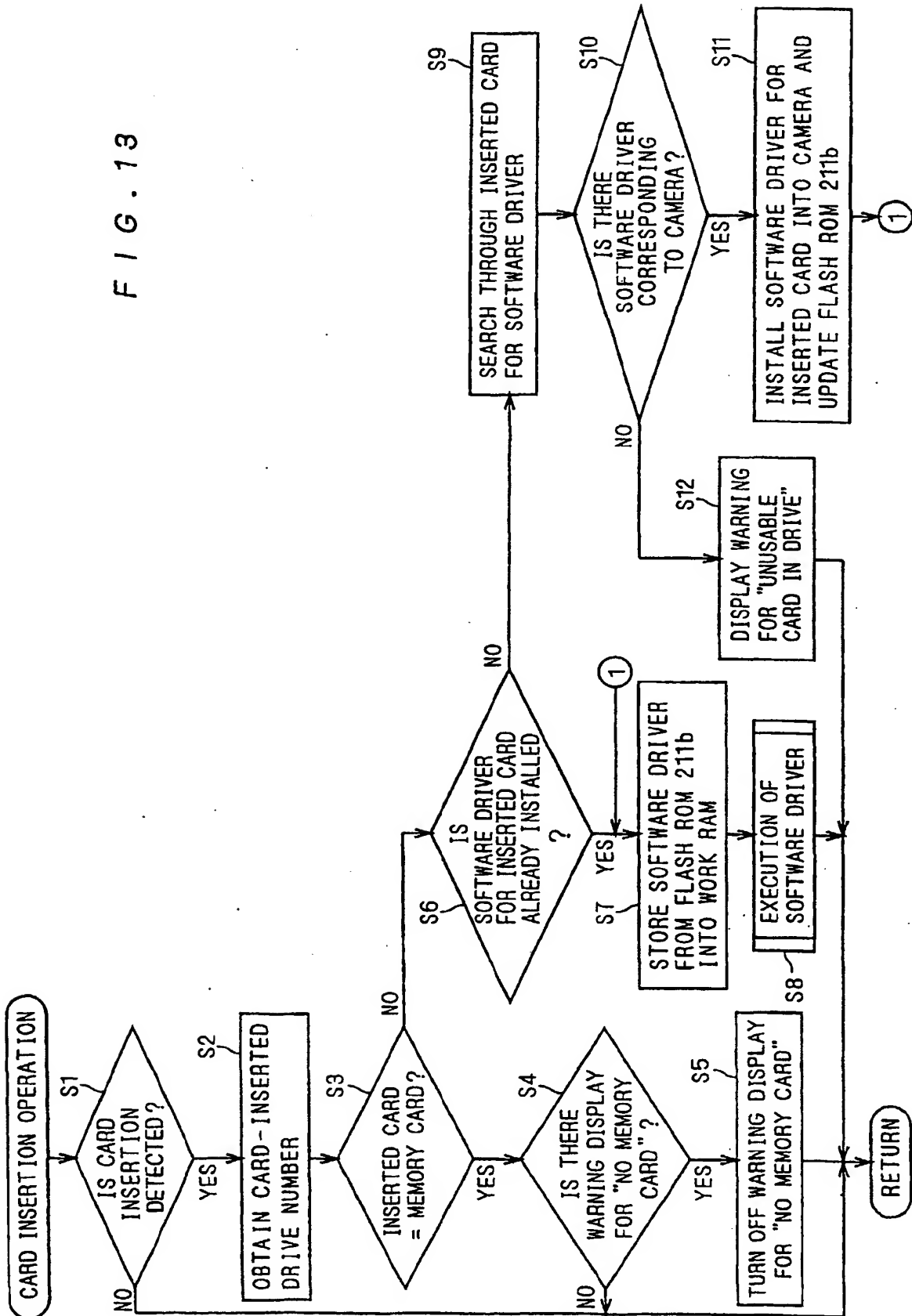


FIG. 14

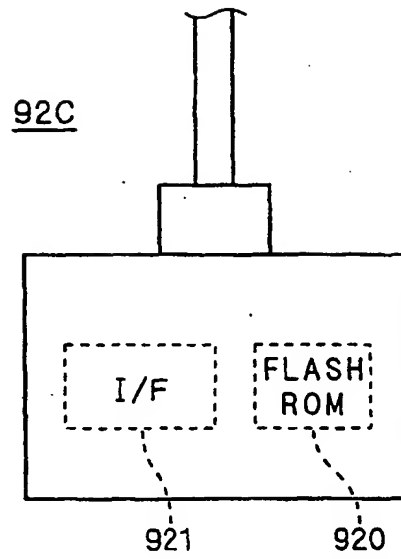


FIG. 15

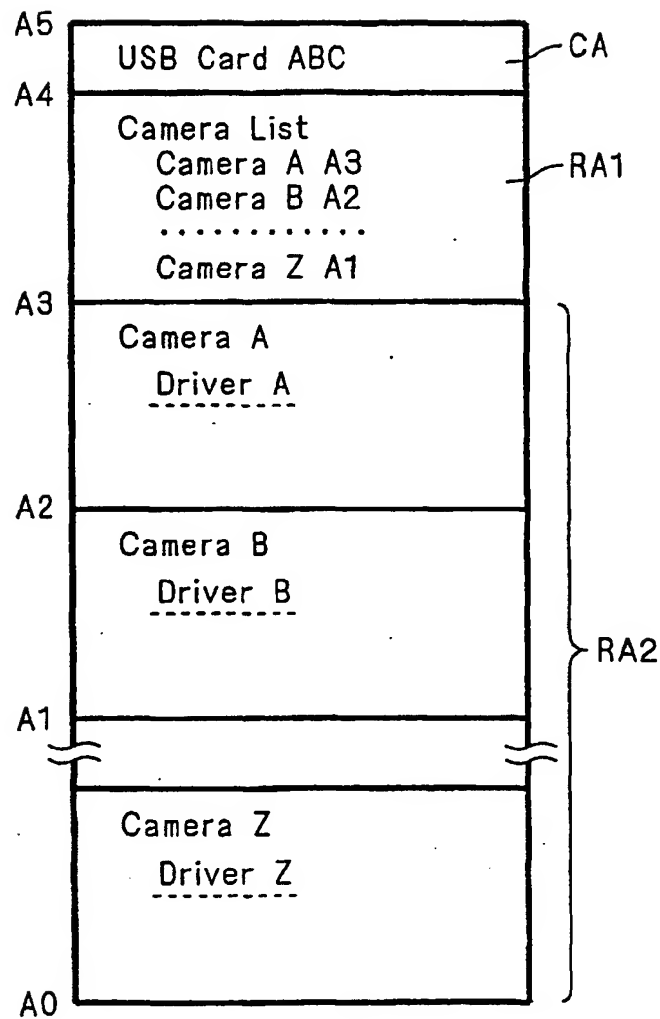


FIG. 16B

WHEN SOFTWARE DRIVERS  
FOR SOME CARDS ARE INSTALLED  
IN CAMERA B

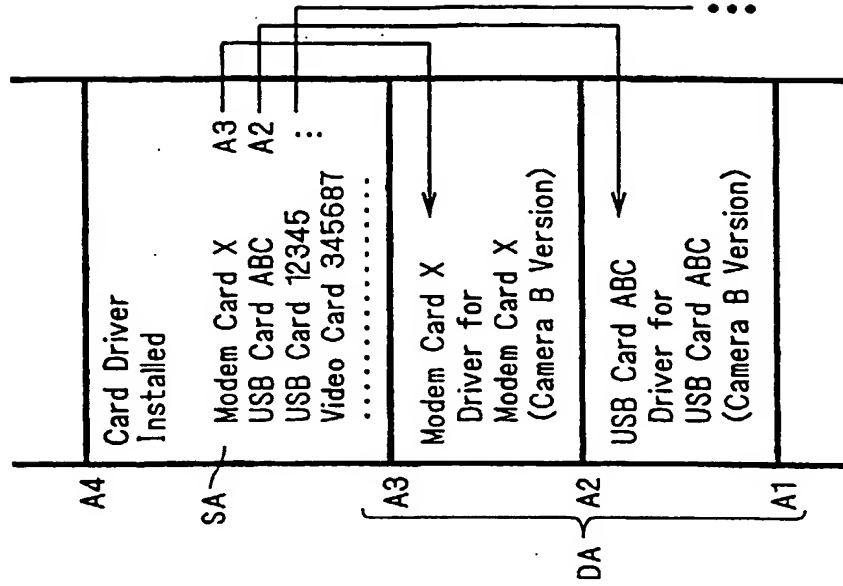


FIG. 16A

WHEN NO SOFTWARE DRIVER  
FOR CARD IS INSTALLED  
IN CAMERA B

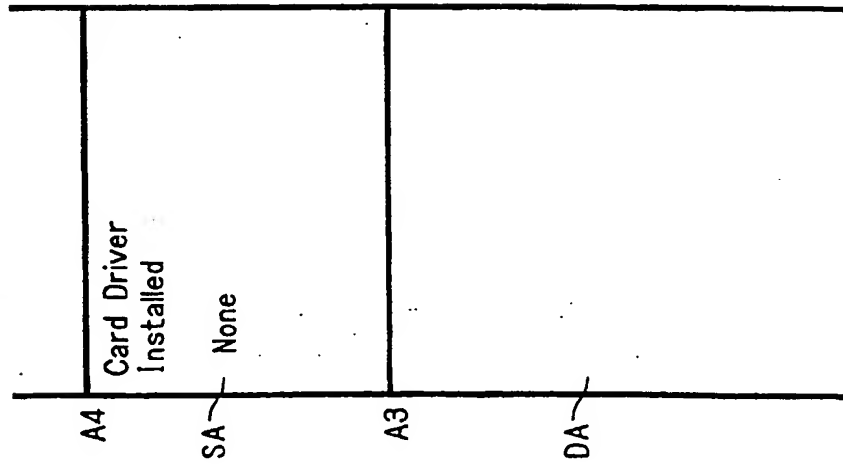




FIG. 17A

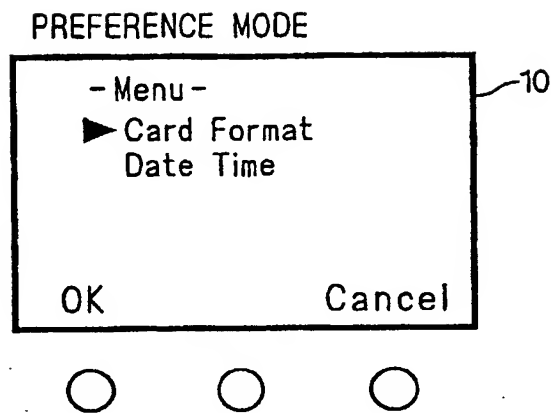
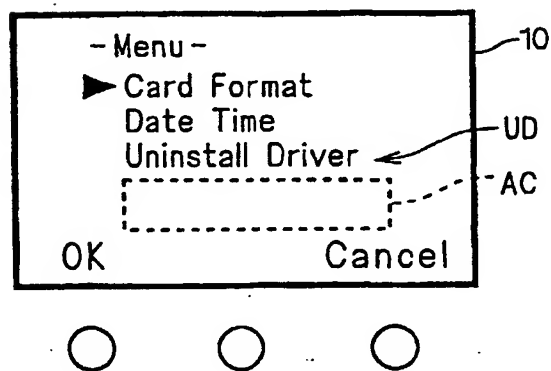


FIG. 17B



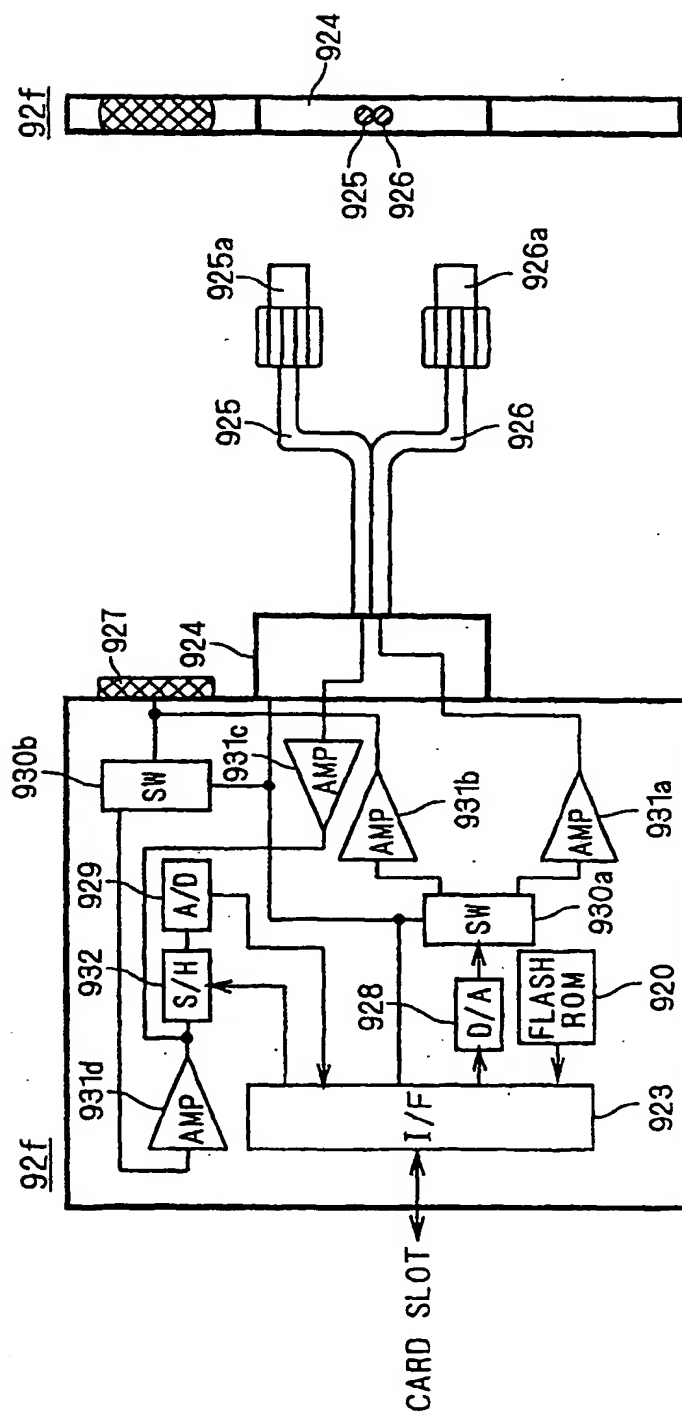


FIG. 18A

FIG. 18B

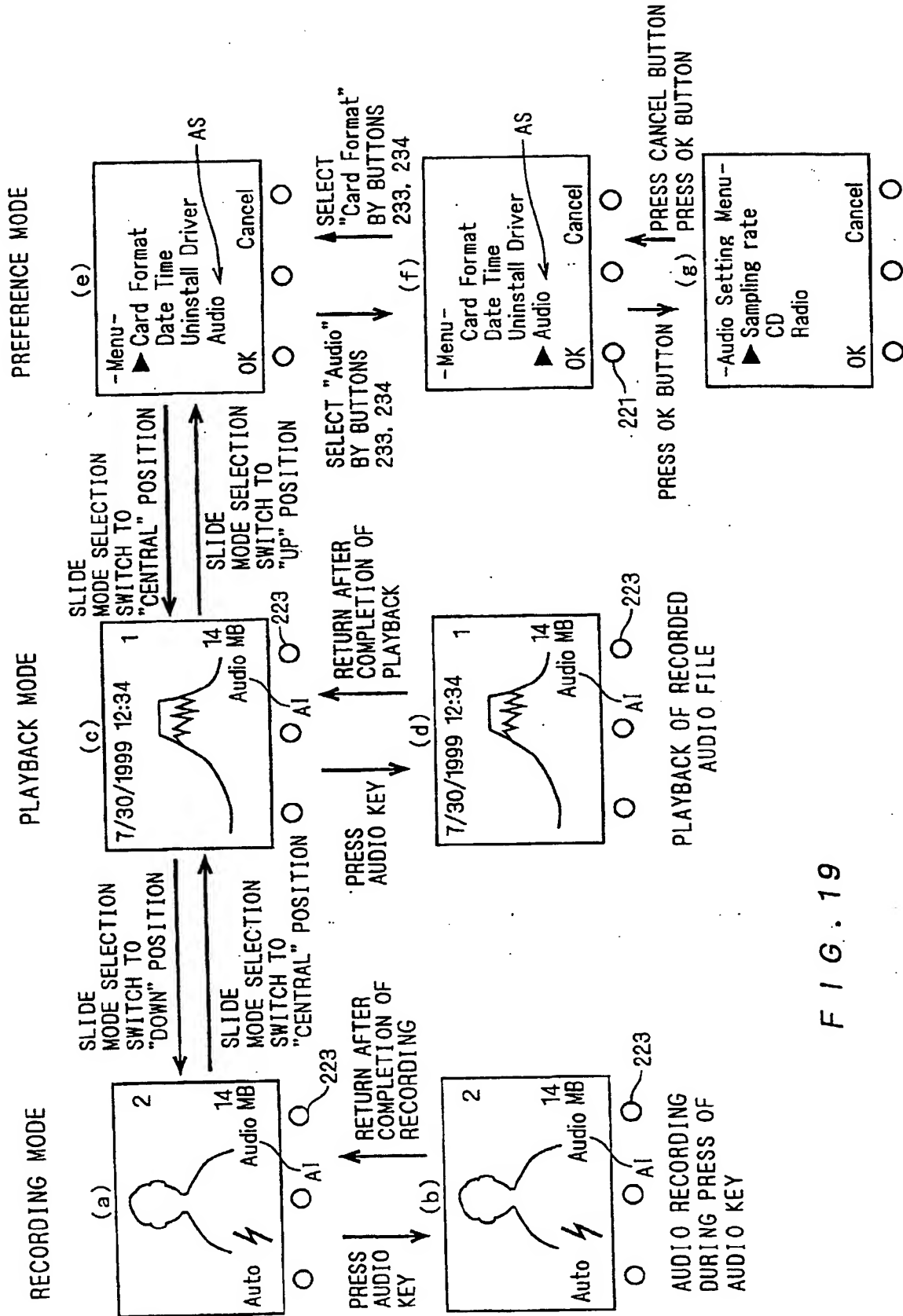
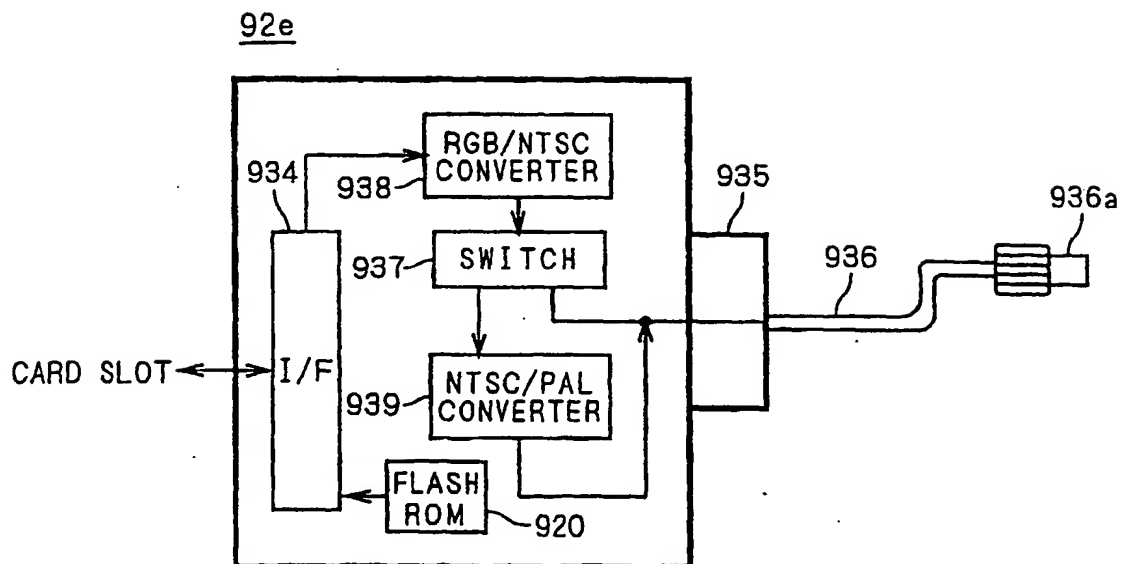


FIG. 19

FIG. 20



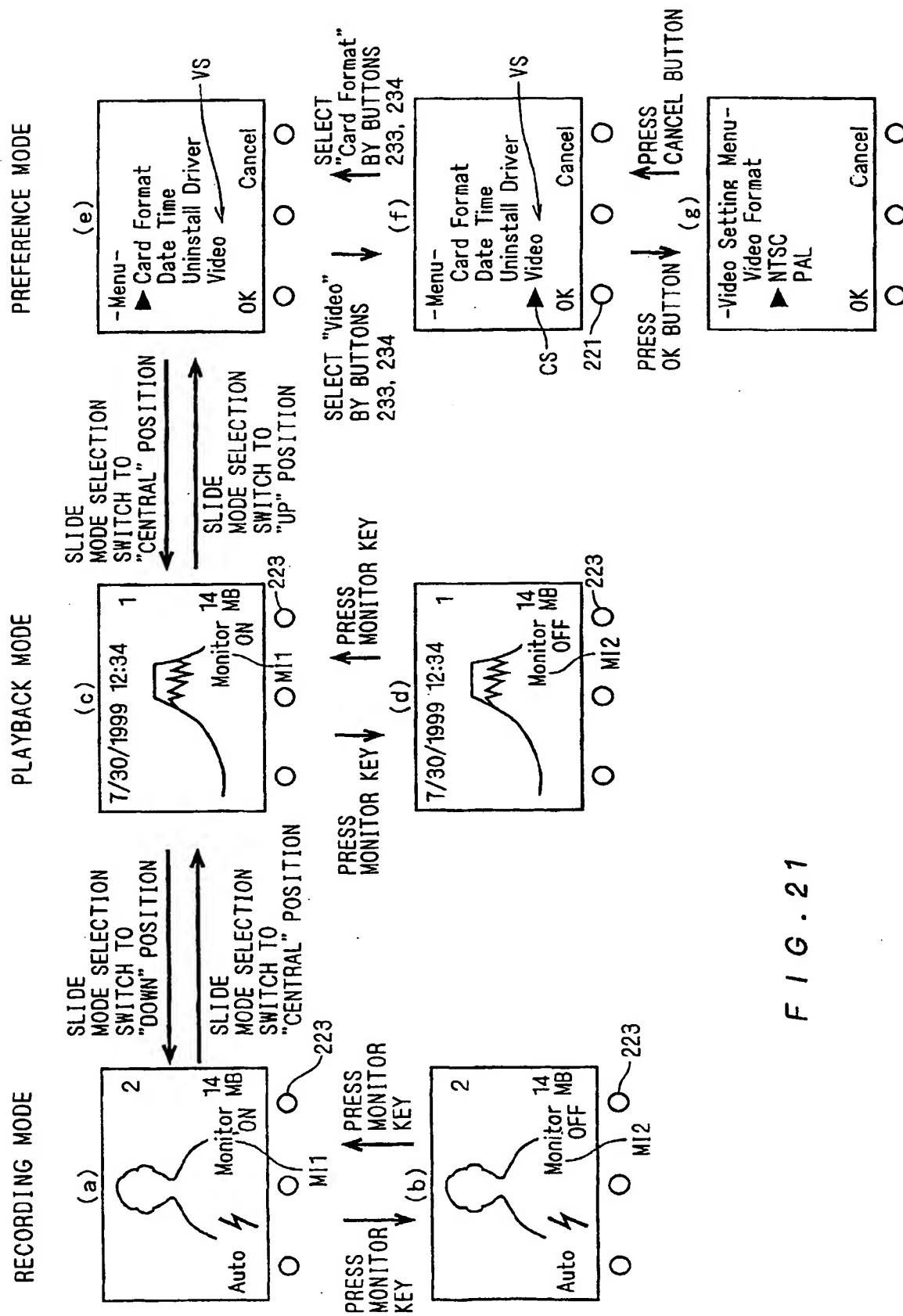


FIG. 22

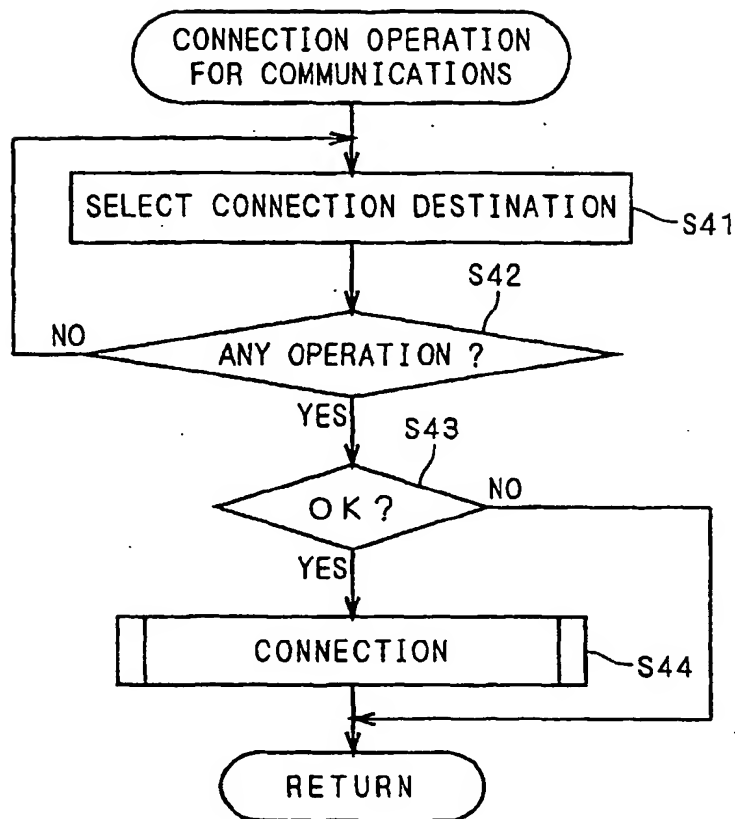


FIG. 23

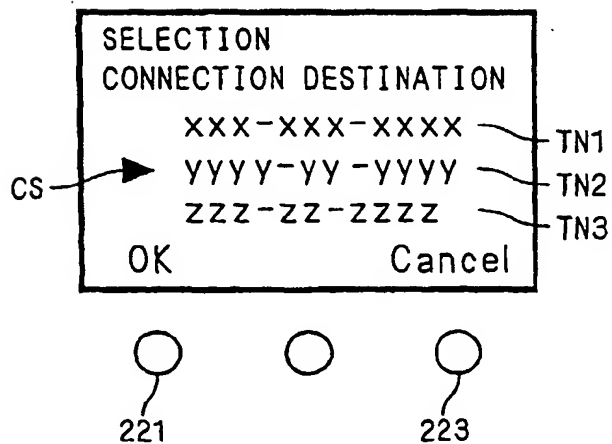


FIG. 24

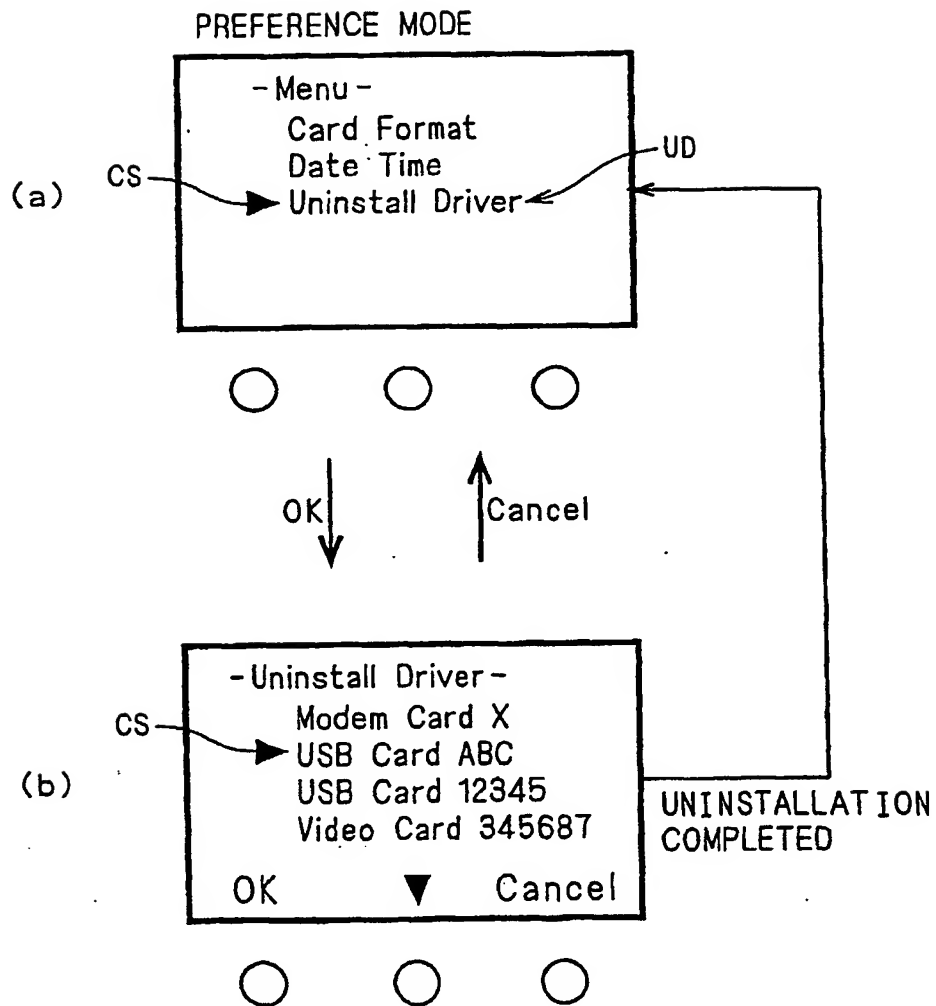


FIG. 25B

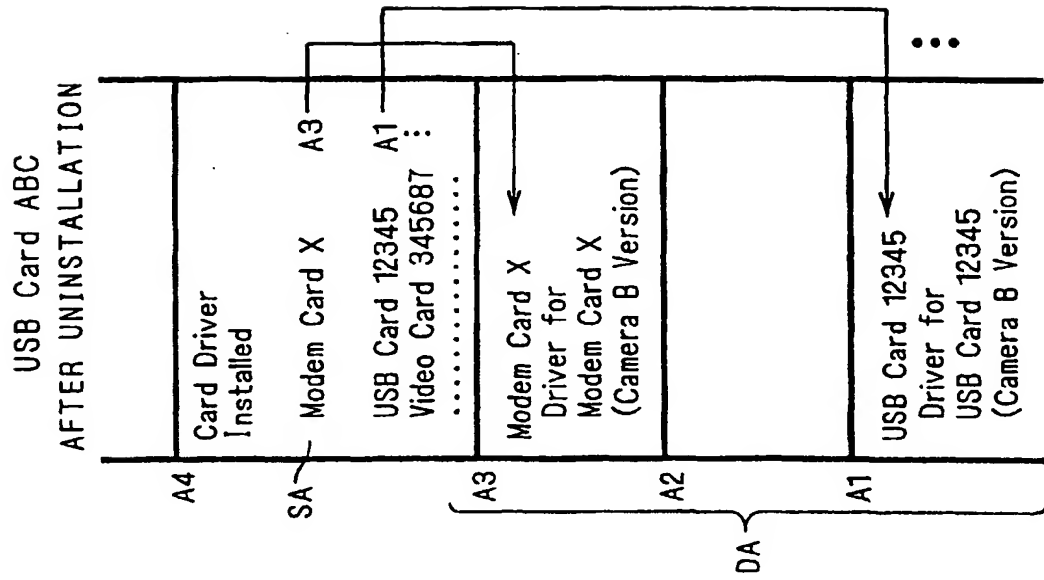


FIG. 25A

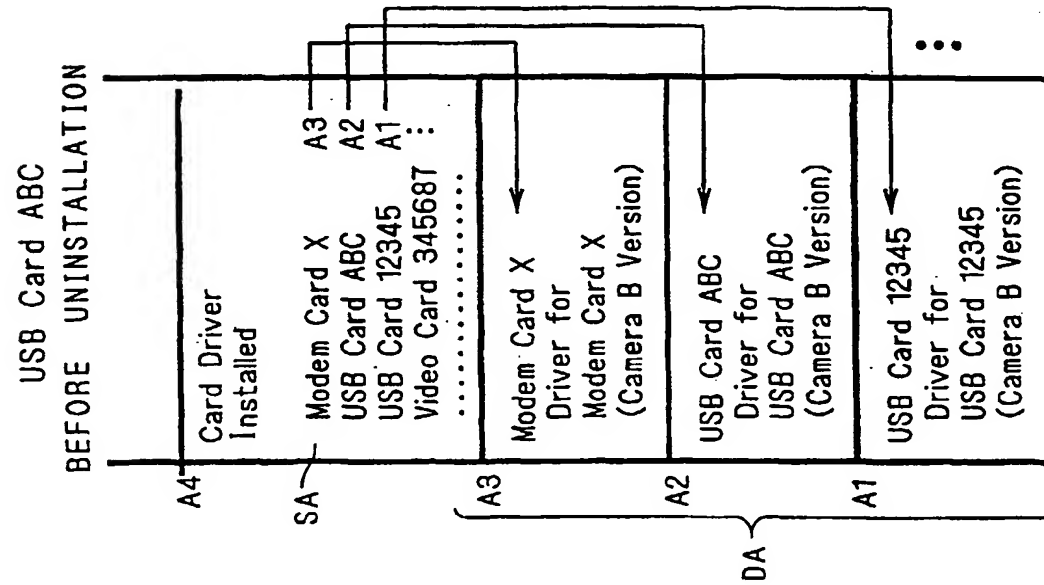




FIG. 26

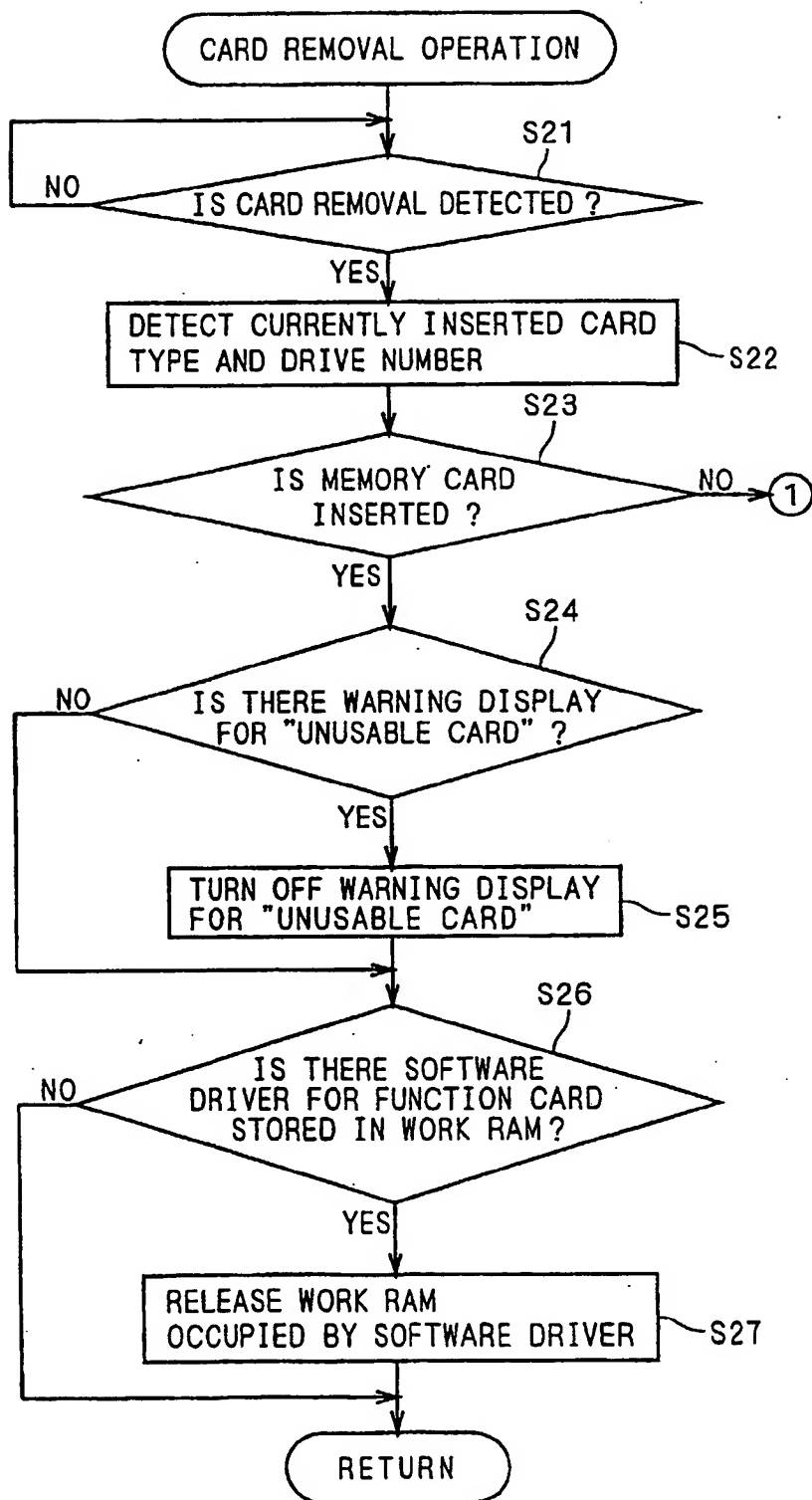


FIG. 27

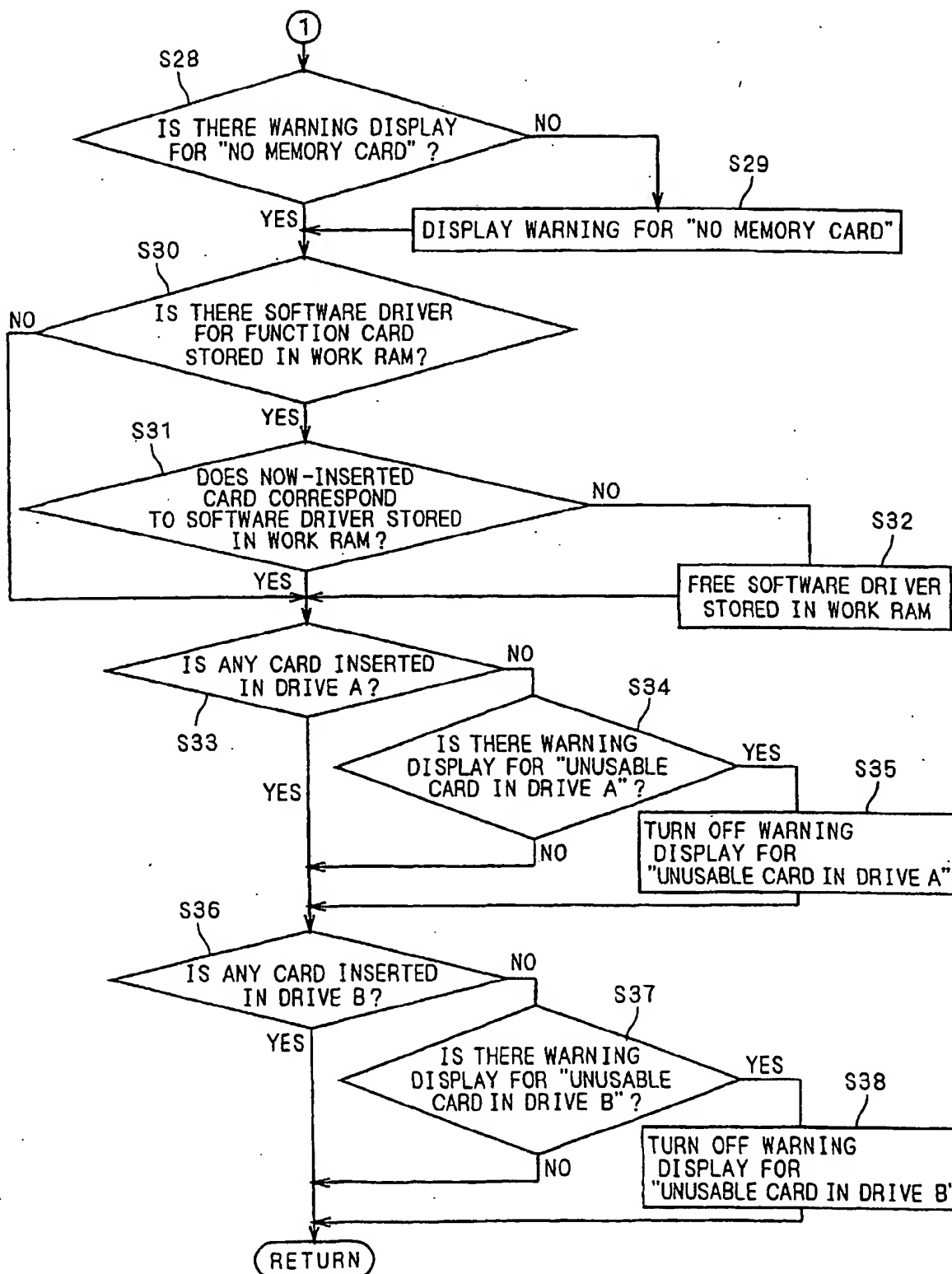
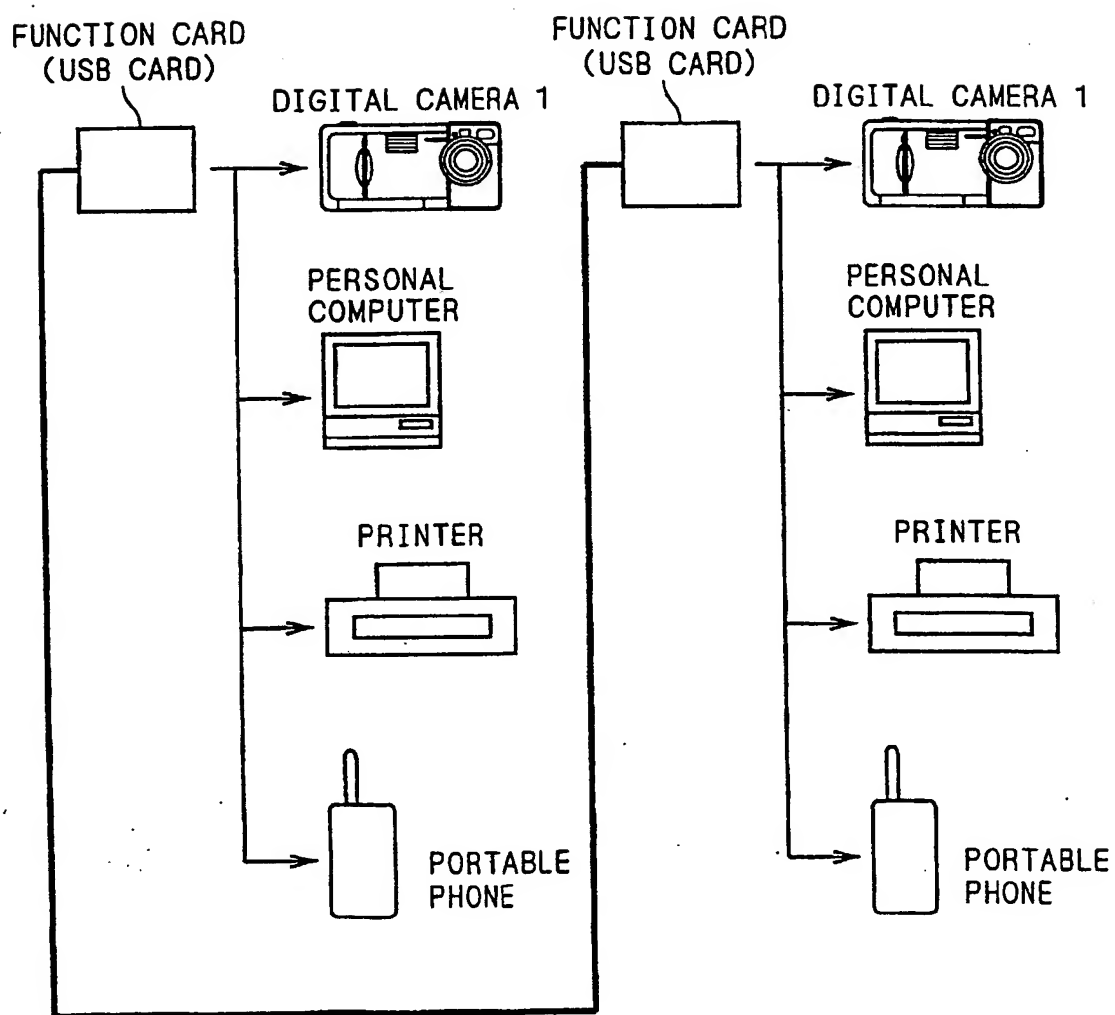


FIG. 28





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 12 2339

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	US 5 481 276 A (DICKEY ET AL) 2 January 1996 (1996-01-02) * column 2, line 16 - column 7, line 39; figure 1 *	1-11, 13-16	G06F9/445
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1995, no. 10, 30 November 1995 (1995-11-30) & JP 07 191835 A (TOSHIBA CORP), 28 July 1995 (1995-07-28) * abstract *	1-11, 13-16	
A	"DEVICE DRIVERS VIA THE ACCESS BUS" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, US, IBM CORP. NEW YORK, vol. 39, no. 1, 1996, page 135 XP000556349 ISSN: 0018-8689 * the whole document *	1-11, 13-16	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			G06F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>8 February 2001</b>	Examiner <b>G111, S</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
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EP 00 12 2339

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08-02-2001

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JP 07191835    A	28-07-1995	NONE	
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